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Libyan Aid, Forces Reported Pouring Into Captured Oasis

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Libyan planes were reported Friday to be bombing the Chad town of Oum Chalouba in a probable prelude to southern advances.

Western and Chadian accounts said the Libyan aircraft, which played a major role in Wednesday's assault on the oasis of Faya-

Largeau, had been in action Thursday and Friday against a 1,000-strong government force that had recaptured Oum Chalouba.

The desert town is located south of Faya-Largeau on the road to Abéché, the most important town in eastern Chad, which was taken and subsequently lost by the Libyan-backed rebels earlier in their six-week-old campaign to oust President Hissène Habré.

President Habré, in a government communiqué, appealed to France and the United States to intervene in the fighting.

"The Libyan bombing has led to the occupation of the entire north of our country," he said. "We urgently appeal to our allies France

and the United States to intervene directly to stop this Libyan aggression."

The Libyans are supporting a 3,000-man force of rebels fighting under the banner of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who was overthrown by Mr. Habré 13 months ago. However, the Libyan force, reportedly consisting of 2,000 ground troops supported by artillery, armor and air power, has taken the lead in recent fighting. Western military sources say they are said to far outnumber Mr. Habré's Western-supplied units.

The Libyan force overran Faya-Largeau, a strategic desert crossroads, on Wednesday after pounding the settlement with heavy artillery and conducting air raids.

Western sources said, however, that Mr. Habré had withdrawn some of his elite units from the town before the dawn assault, leaving more expendable units to face the Libyan attack. Those forces were said Friday by Chadian officials to have regrouped in the town of Koro Toro, 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Faya-Largeau.

According to Western intelligence sources, the Libyans bombed them during their retreat at a place called Chicha Wells, between Koro Toro and Faya-Largeau.

The Western sources said the Libyans were consolidating their position at Faya-Largeau. This apparently was intended to stiffen defenses in the event of a counter-attack, and to use it as a bridgehead for southern advances.

There was no indication that ground troops were preparing to move out of Faya-Largeau immediately. A Western military source said the Libyans would probably need to regroup in Faya-Largeau before moving on.

More than 300 French paratroopers are stationed in the capital, ostensibly as instructors. Their deployment is seen as a warning to the Libyan leader, Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi.

Earlier this week, Western sources reported that Zairian troops, sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko, had taken up positions in Abéché, apparently with a similar deterrent role.

News of the fighting is becoming increasingly scarce in Ndjamena, with President Habré's government increasingly anxious to sever journalists' contacts with sources of information other than those approved by the regime.

The government had an emergency meeting Friday in Ndjamena in an atmosphere of growing tension provoked by uncertainty over what Colonel Qadhafi will do next.

U.S.-supplied rifles, mounted with recoilless tubes, stood guard outside the cabinet building, as a reminder of the government's near-total dependence on foreign aid to protect it against Libya's advance.

The United States is supplying \$25 million worth of emergency military aid while France has sent its paratroopers and equipment for the use of government forces. However, both France, the former colonial power, and the United States have hitherto refused to send combat troops, and Colonel Qadhafi has taken full advantage of Western reluctance to assume a policing role here.



Idriss Miiskine
Chad's foreign minister

Libyan Peace Overture Turned Down by France

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France rejected on Friday a reported Libyan offer of a peaceful settlement to the civil war in Chad if Paris ceases to support the government of President Hissène Habré.

JANA, the official Libyan press agency, said Thursday that the arrival of French paratroopers in Ndjamena this week was intended to encourage Mr. Habré's resignation and to replace his regime with "new faces."

The report said that "initiatives for the restoration of peace" in Chad were under way and that France had "a primary role to play" in a peace agreement.

A French External Relations Ministry spokesman on Friday brushed aside the agency's comments and reiterated his country's support for "the legitimate government" of Mr. Habré.

The JANA report was interpreted here as an effort by Libya's leader, Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi, to open peace negotiations and resolve 18 years of civil war in Chad now that rebels loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, a former president, and their Libyan allies have captured the northern part of the country.

French government officials said privately that they did not want to discourage peace initiatives through diplomatic channels but that it was necessary to uphold the principle of territorial integrity by voicing support for Mr. Habré.

France has contacts with Libya as it does with other African states, an External Relations Ministry official said. "We obviously favor a political solution that would end the war, but we have not undertaken any special diplomatic initiatives," the official said.

He added that despite the pressure in Chad of as many as 11 factions, France saw no conciliatory figure who could end the long feud between Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habré.

Chad's chargé d'affaires in Paris, Ahmed Allammi, said the Libyan press agency report was designed to sow confusion and discord between the United States, France and Chad.

Mr. Allammi said Colonel Qadhafi was trying to consolidate politically what he has achieved, at least temporarily, on the battlefield.

field. But any attempt to impose a solution on Chad from the outside is bound to fail, as it always has in the past, he added.

Officials in the French External Relations Ministry and the Defense Ministry said they did not believe that Colonel Qadhafi was willing to risk a confrontation with the approximately 300 French paratroopers in Ndjamena to handle training and communications tasks for Mr. Habré's army.

Libyan and rebel troops are reported to be bringing in reinforcements, restocking ammunition and repairing the bombed airport at the northern oasis of Faya-Largeau, which they seized Thursday after a six-hour battle.

Despite such preparations for further battle, French officials said they thought Colonel Qadhafi realized that an assault on the capital 500 miles (800 kilometers) to the south could provoke intervention by 6,500 French troops standing by in neighboring countries.

In addition, 20 French bombers are waiting at west African bases in case President François Mitterrand decides to send them into the Chad conflict.

France has refused to commit fighter aircraft and combat troops to Chad despite Mr. Habré's appeals for such aid during the last month.



A civilian, his head wrapped in bandages, stands amid the rubble of a garrison in Chad.



A Chilean soldier aims at upper floors of a building in Santiago with an automatic weapon during the day of nationwide protest. In the background, riot police arrest demonstrators.

Chileans Defy Curfew; Protest Leaves 17 Dead, 100 Wounded

By Juan de Onís
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — At least 17 persons died, more than 100 were wounded by gunfire, and thousands were arrested as demonstrators defied a curfew and carried out the fourth national day of protest against Chile's military regime.

Heavily armed troops patrolling dark streets encountered strong public antagonism. Barricades were erected with burning automobile tires and tree trunks, and in some poor neighborhoods army trucks were stoned and pelted with garbage.

As on the earlier days of protest, which began May 11, the sound of pots and pans being beaten rhythmically resounded throughout the capital of four million people and in other major cities, such as Concepción, Valparaíso and Temuco.

This time the sound of the pots was accompanied by shots from automatic weapons, which could be heard late into the night.

Most of the persons who died were in the streets after the curfew began at 6:30 P.M. and were shot by military or national police patrols. Among those killed was an 8-year-old girl in one of this city's large shantytowns.

Opposition party leaders reacted strongly, condemning the military repression as a "deliberate massacre," according to one former senator from the Christian Democratic Party.

A person who was arrested and kept about a military truck for three hours before being taken to a jail said that the soldiers had broken into homes in pursuit of persons who shouted insults or threw stones.

If the troops sent out to maintain order were aggressive, so was the mood of the protesters. The noisome banging of pots and banging of automobile horns as expressions of dissent are not strong enough for the opposition in the poorer sections, where unemployment is as high as 50 percent of the male labor force.

In tall apartment buildings, where the pot banging was particularly loud, troops in the streets opened fire with their assault rifles on windows, shattering the glass and forcing dwellers to lie on the floor for protection.

"The shooting went on all night, whenever the pots were banged," said Cecilia Jiménez, a secretary who lives in an apartment that was fired upon in the Providencia section. "It was terrifying, but the pots didn't stop."

A group calling itself Stop the Priests claimed responsibility for the explosion in a telephone call to a news agency in Toulouse, in southwestern France.

U.S. Aides Optimistic Over Salvador Military Advisers Crediting Improved Army for Gains

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In purely military terms, the fortunes of the Salvadoran government in its war with leftist guerrillas seem to have improved in recent weeks, foreign experts say.

This improvement may be especially significant because, unlike several previous upsurges in the war, it seems to stem less from mistakes by the rebels and more from improved performance by the Salvadoran Army and government.

But some U.S. military advisers and civilian analysts say they believe it is too early to say whether the improvements are permanent.

or are enough to ensure that the insurgency can be ended successfully.

"Two years from now there will still be guerrillas in Morazan," a U.S. military adviser said, referring to a northeastern province that is a guerrilla stronghold. But the adviser expressed a belief, now widespread in the U.S. Military Group stationed in the country, that "you don't win guerrilla wars by killing guerrillas."

It is the acceptance of that proposition by some senior officers of El Salvador's army that accounts for much of the optimism in the U.S. Military Group and at the U.S. Embassy.

This spring the Salvadoran government adopted a National Campaign Plan, which emphasizes population control rather than destruction of guerrilla units. The plan, for practical purposes written by U.S. experts in Panama and here, also stresses the need to achieve security in one area at a time and to follow up with a program of economic and social development.

"Some of the officer corps is still looking for and longing for a quick knockout blow," an American said. "And for people in this business that's pretty natural. But so far the army is sticking to the national plan."

However, the guerrilla army, a coalition of five Marxist-oriented groups, has not been seriously damaged in battle and shows no sign of being demoralized, U.S. and Salvadoran experts agree.

Also, at least twice before in the war, which began in early 1980, the guerrillas had encountered setbacks. In each case, they rallied and came back stronger.

Another reason for worry among officials is that the government and the army have not managed to end human rights violations by paramilitary forces that include the National Guard, the Treasury Police,

the National Police and rightist gangs.

Also, the officer corps remains reluctant to change institutionally, and some foreigners believe change may be indispensable to peace.

Most U.S. advisers dislike using the word optimism. But such a mood has replaced a palpable mood of pessimism that prevailed here earlier in the year.

Disgruntled U.S. officials had complained that the army and its officers lacked the qualities needed to win. The army was described as a "9-to-5, five-day-a-week outfit."

Now, U.S. advisers mostly call it a "24-hour, seven-day-a-week army." Even more cynical foreign residents see changes for the better.

Some Salvadoran officers in key positions are said to be more willing to accept tactical and strategic advice from the U.S. and to be more aggressive.

The advisers also are heartened because the once tiny officer corps trained at the Salvadoran military academy has been expanded by several hundred junior officers trained by U.S. instructors.

"To a civilian it may sound strange," a U.S. adviser said, "but one encouraging sign is that second lieutenants are starting to die out there. That means they are making mistakes and their own mistakes are killing them, but they are leading the men and being aggressive."

"Another indication of change is that you are starting to have 'friendly firefights,' or cases in which two army units wind up exchanging shots. That doesn't happen unless units are working at night and moving around."

For now, the basis of the National Campaign Plan is to concentrate on no more than two key provinces. In fact, most effort is being concentrated on a single province, San Vicente, although a coordinated effort is going on in the neighboring province of Usulután.

More than 4,000 of the army's better trained soldiers were sent in to San Vicente in early June. About (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

2 Trains Collide in Mexico

The Associated Press

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — Two trains carrying about 600 passengers, collided head-on in the northern Mexican city of Villa Ahumada, injuring 135 people.

Soviet Runaway, 16, Stirs a Diplomatic Incident in Washington

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 16-year-old son of a Soviet diplomat here took his parents' car and ran away from home because "I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country," according to a letter signed with the boy's name.

By the time the boy had returned to his home in a Washington suburb less than 24 hours later, he had created a diplomatic incident, involving the State Department, the FBI and police officials in several jurisdictions.

Some aspects of his disappearance remained a mystery. It was not clear whether government authorities, at the time they ordered the search, understood that the boy's departure might involve a defection.

Soviet officials told the State Department that Andrei V. Berezikov, the son of Valentin M. Berezikov, a first secretary in the embassy, took the car Wednesday but then returned home on his own at 2 A.M. Thursday.

A letter written in English, dated Tuesday and signed "Andy Berezikov," was received Thursday at the Washington bureau of The New York Times. The writer of the note, which contained a few spelling errors, said he had also written to President Ronald Reagan asking for help.

[The State Department announced Thursday night that Mr. Reagan had received such a letter, but officials would not explicitly identify the sender, The Associated Press reported.]

The department said Friday that it was insisting that Andrei be interviewed by U.S. authorities before he can be taken back to the Soviet Union, United Press International reported. A U.S. spokesman said Secretary of State George P. Shultz was personally involved in the case.

"I want to stay here," the letter to The Times said in part. "So I'm running away. I'll drive up to the US mission in New York."

U.S. officials said they could not confirm the circumstances surrounding the boy's leaving home and returning.

The Soviet minister-counselor, Oleg M. Sokolov, when asked about the incident, said: "The situation is perfectly clear. The boy is back home with his parents. As far as the authenticity of this letter, we certainly think it is a forgery, and it looks like a very clear provocation to us."

The boy's parents could not be reached. The father, 67 years old, is the author of memoirs about his diplomatic service during World War II.

State Department officials said they were asking the Soviet Embassy for the right to see and interview the youth.

According to those who know Andrei, he attended the Soviet Embassy school here until last September. In keeping with Soviet practice, he was then sent to the Soviet Union for further education on reaching the age of 15. He returned here to spend the summer vacation with his family, which was scheduled to return to Moscow for reassignment at the end of August.

The sequence of events in the Berezikov case began Wednesday evening when the Soviet Embassy notified the State Department, which alerted the police in Montgomery County, Maryland, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Zia Promises to Hold Vote Within 18 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After six years of military rule, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq promised Friday to hold elections for the National Assembly and to end martial law within 18 months.

In an address to the nation, General Zia said that he would stay on as president but that his powers would be shared from March 1985 with a prime minister.

He also declared that the constitution, suspended since he seized power in a coup in 1977, would be revived but with amendments to strengthen the power of the president.

General Zia said the changes he envisages in the constitution would permit him to continue his campaign to transform Pakistan into a truly Islamic state as well as providing a power-sharing structure.

However, he did not make clear when the constitutional amendments will be made or by what process he intends to stay in office 18 months from now.

He left open the question of when martial law would be lifted, saying only that it would end after the elections when "the democratic process has started."

The general said there will be "no new role for the armed forces" under the new political arrangement.

In an indirect warning to banned parties, he said the authorities would make no concessions to troublemakers in the 18 months leading up to the elections.

About 100 political opponents have been arrested in recent weeks as the government has sought to block the eight parties of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy from holding protests Sunday, the 36th anniversary of Pakistan's independence.

The general said the previous system of parliamentary rule was unable to prevent the chaos of 1977, when opponents of Zulfikar



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Ali Bhutto, then prime minister, caused months of unrest following elections that they said were rigged.

Mr. Bhutto was hanged two years later on charges of conspiracy to murder. His Pakistan People's Party, although banned, remains the strongest political party in the country.

Under the amended constitution, General Zia said, the president will have the power to dismiss the prime minister, to veto National Assembly decisions and to name the chiefs of staff of all the armed forces.

The president also would be able to dissolve the assembly but would then have to call elections within 75 days, he said.

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — A 16-year-old son of a Soviet diplomat here took his parents' car and ran away from home because "I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country," according to a letter signed with the boy's name.

By the time the boy had returned to his home in a Washington suburb less than 24 hours later, he had created a diplomatic incident, involving the State Department, the FBI and police officials in several jurisdictions.

Some aspects of his disappearance remained a mystery. It was not clear whether government authorities, at the time they ordered the search, understood that the boy's departure might involve a defection.

Gandhi Says Sri Lanka Backs Dialogue With Tamil Leaders

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Sri Lanka's president, J. R. Jayawardene, has agreed to an Indian request for talks with leaders of the Tamil minority to find a solution to the ethnic unrest that left more than 300 people dead this month, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Friday.

Reporting to the Indian Parliament on two days of talks with a special Sri Lankan envoy, H.W. Jayawardene, the president's brother, Mrs. Gandhi said she had offered Indira's assistance in re-opening the dialogue with leaders of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils that had been broken off before the outbreak of arson and killings in the Indian Ocean island republic.

Soviet Schools to Require Sex Education Classes

Reuters

MOSCOW — Sex education will become compulsory for 16-year-olds in Soviet schools next month in an effort to give young people better preparation for married life, the trade union newspaper *Trud* reported Friday.

The course was introduced as a pilot project in some cities a year ago. The authorities have backed the idea as part of a drive to reduce the divorce rate. One-half of all marriages in the European part of the country end in divorce.

Although saying that India did not intend to interfere in Sri Lanka's internal affairs, the prime minister said that because of the close cultural and historical ties between Sri Lanka and India in south India, India could not be unaffected by the violence.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Sri Lankan government had agreed to hold talks with Tamil leaders, the first since the Tamil clashes with the majority Sinhalese, "to find a lasting solution to their problems within the framework of a united Sri Lanka."

She said the Indian government was establishing a relief committee, initially funded with \$1 million, to provide aid for Sri Lankans, and that an all-party delegation of Indian parliamentarians would visit the country.

The talks between Mrs. Gandhi and the Sri Lankan president's brother appeared to have eased tension between the two countries. The tension arose even before the outbreak of the violence when Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India expressed concern over emergency regulations that, among other things, permitted the disposal of the bodies of people killed by security forces without an autopsy or the notification of relatives.

The Sri Lankan government reacted sharply to the criticism, alleging Indian interference, and some ministers revised long-dormant reports that Tamil insurgent guerrillas seeking an independent state in

the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka were obtaining refuge in predominantly Tamil areas of south India.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Sri Lankan president's brother, a Colombo lawyer, had reiterated President Jayawardene's willingness to make major concessions to the leading Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front, if the party renounced its separatist demands.

President Jayawardene said in an interview last week that if the front agreed to a united Sri Lanka he would withdraw the army from the northern provinces, repeal the stringent Prevention of Terrorism Act, offer an amnesty to political prisoners, broaden the use of Tamil as a national language, and give increased autonomy to Tamils in the form of district development councils.

Mrs. Gandhi said that when she told the press that the concessions might not satisfy the Tamils, Mr. Jayawardene said the Sri Lankan government was willing to consider any other proposals which would give the Tamil minority its due share in the affairs of their country within the framework of a united Sri Lanka.

The Tamil front, however, rejected the demand that its members take an oath renouncing separatism, and its 17 members of Parliament dropped out of the legislature, which is dominated by President Jayawardene's United National Party.



Indira Gandhi

Tamil members of both houses of the Indian Parliament walked out Friday after Mrs. Gandhi's speech, criticizing the prime minister for failing to condemn what they termed the "genocide of Sri Lanka."

Guerillas Are Accused

The Sri Lankan government said Friday that Tamil guerrillas and leftist groups were attempting to undermine the calm that has returned to the country after two weeks of riots, United Press International reported from Colombo.

The secretary of the Ministry of State, Douglas Liyanage, cited a series of posters in the northern provincial capital of Jaffna, purportedly put up by Tamil guerrillas, that accused the local population, "We will look after you." He interpreted these as meaning that the guerrillas hoped to reintroduce violence.

Syrian Paper Accuses McFarlane of Lying, Urges Him to Withdraw

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A government-controlled newspaper in Syria on Friday accused the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, of "lies and distortions" in his peace mission and told him to leave the Middle East.

Druze militiamen, meanwhile, stopped shelling Beirut Airport after two days of fighting that left 27 dead and 66 wounded.

Al Ba'ath, the newspaper of President Hafez al-Assad's Socialist Ba'ath Party, said Mr. McFarlane had "lost his equilibrium" and should pack up and leave the Middle East.

"He has changed his mission from one of dialogue to a campaign of provocations against Syria, a campaign of lies and distortions, blaming Syria for what is happening in the area," the paper said. "Like all officials of the U.S. administration, McFarlane does not care about wars and destruction, and always wants to see more innocent blood spilled in the world," Al Ba'ath said. "He has not offered one single step to justify the continuation of his presence in the area."

It was the first time Mr. McFarlane was attacked personally by the Syrian press since he replaced Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy.

Mr. Habib negotiated the May 17 troop withdrawal accord under which Israel agreed to pull out of Lebanon if Syria would withdraw simultaneously. Syria, which has been in Lebanon since the end of the 1975-1976 civil war, refused to withdraw. Israel, which invaded Lebanon 14 months ago to drive out the Palestine Liberation Organization, is making a partial pull-out to safer positions in the south.

The Lebanese government of

President Amin Gemayel had no immediate response to the Druze announcement that the leftist militiamen agreed to stop shelling Beirut airport. A communiqué from the Progressive Socialist Party of the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, pledged to respect the cease-fire around Beirut and in the nearby Chuf mountains and asked the government to reopen the airport to traffic.

The facility was closed Wednesday and Thursday when Druze gunmen fired on it from neighboring hills. The Lebanese Forces militia, which is dominated by the rightist Christian Phalange Party, said the Druze attacks on the airport and army positions were "part of a Syrian plot aimed at destroying the regime."

Lebanon's state and private radios said defusing the Chuf tension was a main topic in discussions Mr. McFarlane held with Lebanese government leaders before he flew back to Israel on Friday.

Norwegian Panel Urges Leeway in Hunting Subs

The Associated Press

OSLO — The chiefs of Norway's military commands should be authorized to decide whether to use anti-submarine weapons against intruding subs in Norwegian waters, a special committee recommended Friday.

The committee has been studying the search for one or more submarines thought to have been submerged in two Norwegian fjords from April 27 to May 6. On orders from the military high command, navy frigates fired almost two dozen anti-submarine rockets during the operation, but no intruder was found.

WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Wins First Vote of Confidence

ROME (AP) — After a noisy foreign policy dispute with the opposition Communists, the newly installed Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, won a vote of confidence Friday in the lower house of Parliament. The 361-243 vote, which split along party lines, was required for the formation of a government. The Communists, who are not part of Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition, have criticized the new prime minister for not speaking out on U.S. involvement in Central America.

In an address to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Craxi said: "These are not comparable things — the presence of the American fleet along the coast of Nicaragua and the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which caused hundreds of thousands of deaths and more than 2 million refugees." Mr. Craxi also is required to win a confidence vote in the Senate. That vote is expected to pass with little difficulty on Saturday.

American Convicted in Ulster Rioting

BELFAST (AP) — A magistrate found an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army guilty Friday of rioting and warned him to leave the British province or risk deportation.

Earlier, sectarian violence erupted for the sixth straight day. In Londonderry, Roman Catholic youths bombarded police officers with more than 60 gasoline bombs. One officer was injured.

In a Belfast court, Stephen Lich, 23, of Indianapolis, a member of the Northern Irish Aid Committee, a Catholic fund-raising group, was fined £100 pounds (\$150). Mr. Lich, who was arrested during rioting Tuesday in west Belfast, said later that he would probably leave Northern Ireland on Saturday.

U.S. Seeks to Prevent Airline Strike

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A federal mediator continued efforts Friday to avert a strike by 2,000 mechanics against Continental Airlines set for midnight Friday.

A spokesman for the National Mediation Board, Meredith S. Buel, said the two sides were not scheduled to resume face-to-face talks until afternoon, hours before the deadline set by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. "Mediators have been in touch with the parties this morning," the spokesman said.

Continental, which recently merged with Texas International Airlines and moved its headquarters to Houston, was making plans to keep flights in operation in the event of a strike. The company's plans were based on the hope that unionized pilots and flight attendants would not walk out.

Paraquat Used on Georgia Marijuana

ATLANTA (AP) — Helicopters began spraying paraquat Friday on marijuana fields in north Georgia in the first use of the herbicide by the federal government in the United States.

Governor Joe Frank Harris said the operation would send a message "that we're sick and tired of drug problems." He said he was satisfied that no wide hazard was posed by the use of paraquat, a federally licensed weed killer that can be dangerous if ingested. Pete Chantre, a special agent in the Atlanta office of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, said: "The controlled spraying will be in the north Georgia area. That's all I'm authorized to say."

Reagan Urged to Allow Sale to Soviet

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A senior interagency group has accepted a recommendation by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to lift export controls on pipe-laying tractors to the Soviet Union, according to administration officials. The action, which would help the Caterpillar Tractor Co., which is the principal maker of the equipment and which is competing for sales in the Soviet Union with the Komatsu Co. of Japan.

At a meeting Thursday, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Baldrige prevailed against opposition from the national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the officials reported.

Japanese Aide Ends Mideast Tour

TOKYO (AP) — Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's trip to the Middle East bolstered Japanese relations in the region but failed to win assurances that an end would come soon to hostilities there, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Abe visited Iran, Turkey and Iraq. He also made stops in Romania and Bulgaria. During his talks in Iran and Iraq, Mr. Abe appealed for an end to their war, according to the spokesman. In Iran, Mr. Abe, who returns to Tokyo on Sunday, promised that Japan would send a team of experts to Tehran next month to aid in city planning. He concluded agreements for new Japanese loans in Turkey and Iraq.

Warsaw Says 800 Have Been Freed

WARSAW (UPI) — Justice Ministry spokesmen said Friday that nearly 800 people, half of them political prisoners, have been pardoned and released during a new amnesty period.

Two-thirds of the way through the 30-day amnesty period, the officials said most cases had been decided. There was no word, however, on how many political prisoners would be denied amnesty. At least 60 prisoners, among them former officials of the Solidarity union and leaders of the dissident Workers' Defense Committee, or KOR, were expected to be barred from receiving a pardon.

Protest May Turn Violent, Bonn Says

BONN (UPI) — Leftist extremists threaten widespread violence to coincide with the West German peace movement's nonviolent protests planned for this fall against NATO's deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, an Interior Ministry report said Friday.

The report warned that the Revolutionary Cells group, which is suspected of detonating two bombs at a U.S. Air Force officers' club last week, was now waging an "armed struggle" against the NATO plans. The report blamed the Revolutionary Cells for 19 terrorist attacks this year. In addition, an independent wing of the peace movement comprising around 10,000 members threatens direct and violent confrontation with authorities, including the disruption of U.S. military transports and efforts to make "cities ungovernable," the report said.

Nigeria Electing 19 State Governors

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigerian voters prepared Friday to elect 19 state governors, with a major factor expected to be President Shagari's landslide victory announced Thursday.

Mr. Shagari's ruling National Party of Nigeria controls seven of the states being contested Saturday by six political parties, but final returns in the presidential poll showed the party making impressive gains in nine opposition-held states.

The leading opposition party, the Unity Party of Nigeria, led by Obafemi Awolowo, confirmed the hold on four western states dominated by Mr. Awolowo's Yoruba tribe.

For the Record

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) — Guatemala's new military leader, General Oscar Mejia Victores, offered on Friday a 90-day amnesty to leftist guerrillas and signed a decree guaranteeing the legal rights of detainees.

ATHENS (AP) — A strike by 700 flight attendants Friday grounded more than 20 Olympic Airways flights, an airline spokesman said.

Soviet Journal Proposes Private Enterprise

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet newspaper has proposed that a degree of private enterprise be allowed in service sectors of the economy and called for a public debate on the issue.

Sovetskaya Rossiya, published daily by the Communist Party Central Committee, the government and the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, proposed Thursday that the state allow private taxi operators. It noted that many car owners already were working illegally as taxi drivers to supplement their incomes.

"If one were to look at it from a rational point of view, why should not today's initiative of car owners be used for the common good," the paper said. It said a private entrepreneur could work as a "contract" employee at the time of his choos-

ing or work entirely on his own and pay taxes on his income.

"It would be useful to take a careful look at how the initiative of private car owners is used in other socialist countries," the newspaper said. Hungary, for example, allows private enterprise on a small scale for taxis, restaurants and some other small businesses.

In a country where even a shoeshine boy is not permitted to operate outside the framework of state controls, the proposal touched on a fundamental aspect of the Soviet system that so far has not approved of private initiative. A recent decree provides that a car owner who has been discovered using his vehicle as a private taxi faces a year in jail and a fine equal to \$45.

Sanctioned private enterprise has been confined to produce markets where farmers are allowed to sell their goods.

The farmers' markets are a remnant of the 1921 New Economic

Policy introduced by Lenin after the civil war. Lenin, trying to revive the economy, allowed private enterprise on a small scale. His successor, Stalin, outlawed it in the 1920s.

The proposal in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* appeared to indicate that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, was contemplating substantive reforms and that he was moving toward a loosening of controls. The paper argued that the existing state tax system in Moscow was not capable of meeting public demand. "Since the demand for such services" is greater than the existing supply, it said, the possibility for illegal taxi services is open.

"The use of cars by their owners for gainful purposes is an immoral thought," the paper stated, "but from another point of view, by sitting in [a driver's] car we should not expect free services. Simply speaking, we are hiring him, counting to pay for his work."

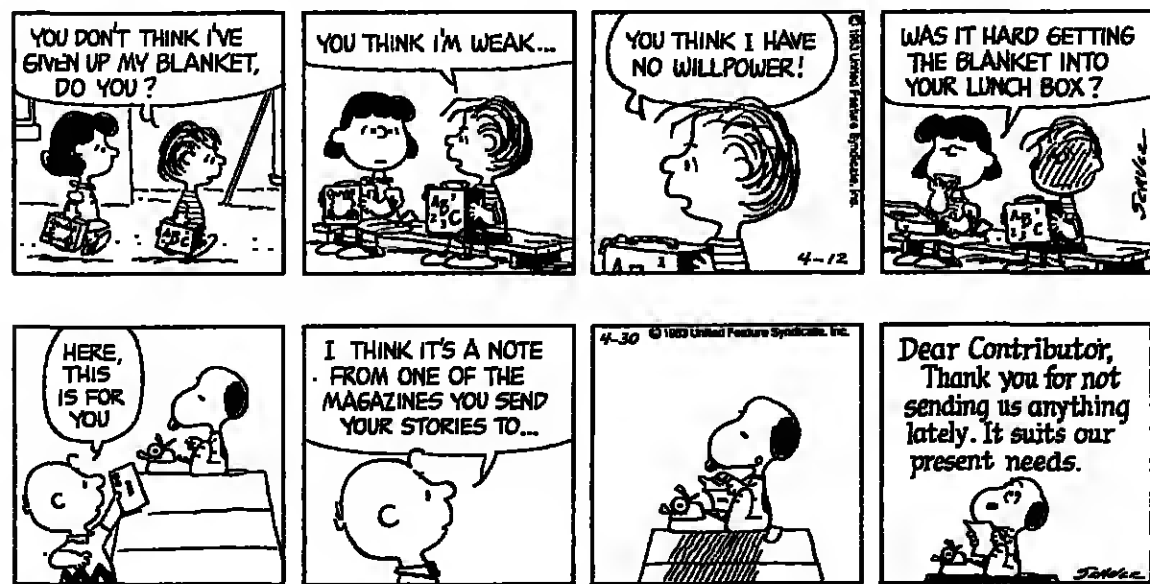
The paper argued that private taxis charge higher fees but added, "so do sellers at a farmers' market." And, it continued, this is "entirely understandable — prices depend on the relationship between demand and supply."

It argued that illegal private enterprise assumed "unnatural forms" because it was not "regulated" by the state.

"Why don't we think about how to rationally use a private entrepreneur behind the steering wheel, of course provided that a corresponding tax be imposed on his income," the paper said. The people are engaged in illegal private activity anyway, the paper said. It said that "the best way" is to use the drivers' initiative for "the interests of the state."

Although the article was advanced to generate a public discussion, the newspaper clearly favored the proposal.

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Soviet Runaway Stirs a Diplomatic Incident Bonn Confirms Deal on Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

includes Bethesda, where the Berzhnevks live. The father had already reported his son missing, the police said.

The police issued a bulletin noting that the car had diplomatic license plates. In New York, police officials got in touch with the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and, according to officials there, described the matter as simply a case in which a youth had left home in a fit of pique. The police asked whether picking up the boy would cause diplomatic difficulties and were told no.

However, the authorities apparently never found the young man. Robert F. Kenna, a Montgomery County police detective who had been working on the case, said the father called the police at 8:30 A.M. to report that Andrei had returned on his own during the night.

Text of Letter to New York Times

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — This is the text of a letter signed "Andy Berzhnev," written in English and dated Tuesday. It was received Thursday by the Washington bureau of The New York Times.

Dear News: I'm a Russian kid. My father works at the Soviet Embassy. He is the 1st Secretary. I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country. I want to stay here. I wrote to Mr. President and I hope he will help me.

I'm afraid if my parents find that out they'll put me in Siberia. So I'm running away. On 11th of August at 11 o'clock, I'll drive up to the U.S. mission in New York. If the letter doesn't get to President in time I hope you help me.

I love your people and country. I hope you understand me. We children are treated like prisoners here. We can't say anything good about your country in school and anything wrong about our country.

I know you are a free press, not like ours and I hope you'll help me too. Thanks for reading the letter, Andy Berzhnev.

Deal on Prisoners

United Press International

BONN — West Germany confirmed Friday it had bought the release of "a large number" of political prisoners from East German jails.

Gerhard Reddemann, chairman of the parliamentary committee for East-West German relations, said in a radio interview that the prisoners released in the deal had all been condemned to long terms for political offenses.

His remarks were unusual since Bonn generally does not publicize the fact that it purchases the freedom of political prisoners from its Communist neighbor. The newspaper *Bild Zeitung* reported Friday that Bonn had paid in oil and industrial products for the freedom of 350 political prisoners, including some West German intelligence agents.

Reagan and Mexican Leader To Discuss Regional Unrest

By Peter Eisinger

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — President Ronald Reagan meets Sunday with Mexico's president, Miguel de la Madrid, to discuss trade and immigration issues, but U.S. policy to dominate Central America is expected to dominate the talks.

On Friday, Mr. de la Madrid criticized the deployment of U.S. ships off the coast of Central America.

"We both want peace in that region, we want economic and social development," he said in a television interview.

"I do not believe that we can attain the objective with the deployment of the fleet," Mr. de la Madrid said.

John Gavin, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, said earlier that Central America would dominate the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid. But he said the two leaders would also discuss the millions of illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States and Mexico's demands for trade concessions.

Mexico is expected to maintain its opposition to U.S. backing for rebels trying to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist regime.

The Mexican government supports Nicaragua and contends that the area's problems stem from social and economic inequality.

Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, has criticized

as "inopportune" Mr. Reagan's decision to hold military maneuvers and send 19 ships to Central America in a show of force.

He also has referred indirectly to U.S. policy in the region as "simplistic," saying the idea of a domino theory, in which even Mexico could fall to rebel insurgency, "ignores the essential nationalism and the deep economic and social concerns" of the region.

Mr. de la Madrid has said, "Mexico is a very strong domino and cannot be easily knocked over."

Mr. Gavin said the United States has not been angered by the Mexican view. He denied Mexican news accounts that say Mr. Reagan has



Miguel de la Madrid

dismissed Mexican foreign policy as incompatible with U.S. interests in Central America.

"We recognize and have received the comments without any displeasure," he said. "It's a different point of view."

When he took office in December, Mr. de la Madrid imposed strict cuts in government spending and subsidies as part of a plan to repay Mexico's foreign debt, which is expected to reach \$85 billion by the end of the year.

The cuts drastically curtailed productivity, although officials say the country's international finances have improved. Now they say strict U.S. import restrictions are hurting chances for a recovery and they want a special trade treaty with the United States, which is Mexico's biggest trading partner.

The idea "that we discriminate against Mexico is balderdash, nonsense," Mr. Gavin said. "Quite the contrary is true and the record will show that. We are trying to help."

The economic crisis developed in 1982 when falling prices for petroleum and other commodities made it impossible for Mexico to meet its debt payments.

The immigration question involves pending legislation in Congress that would attempt to stem the illegal entry of Mexicans into the United States by punishing employers who hire them.

Mexico fears that attempts to cut the refugee flow would tax its job market and cause social unrest. More than 1 million people have lost their jobs in Mexico in the last year.

U.S. officials said the seven-hour meeting in the Baja California city of La Paz would be the first in a series between the two leaders.

U.S. Asks Soviet for Urgent Arms Talks

Washington Sees Possible Violations of Strategic Nuclear Weapons Treaties

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken the unusual step of asking the Soviet Union for an urgent meeting of the joint arms control monitoring group to discuss possible Soviet violations of strategic nuclear weapons treaties, but Moscow has not yet agreed, officials said Thursday.

The officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz read a statement in late July to the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Oleg M. Sokolov, requesting that the monitoring group, which is known as the Special Consultative Committee, meet Aug. 11 to discuss three Soviet arms developments.

The committee, set up under the 1972 treaties on strategic arms limitation, normally meets in Geneva in the spring and fall. In addition to observing the 1972 pact, the two sides have informally agreed to carry out the provisions of a second treaty, signed in 1979, even though it has not been ratified.

U.S. officials said these were the three issues they wanted to raise: "Three tests of a new three-stage, solid-fuel intercontinental

missile, the PL-5, that many U.S. officials say they believe may violate the 1979 arms treaty.

• The discovery this summer of a battle-management radar system in the interior of Siberia in possible violation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, which forbids building such systems except on a country's periphery.

• The possible deployment of the SS-16 missile system around Plesetsk, in northern Russia, a move banned by the 1979 treaty.

The White House, in a memorandum given to members of the Senate on Aug. 3, said that the United States had "raised concerns with the Soviets" on these issues but that "the information they have provided to date does not satisfy our concerns."

The issue of possible Soviet violations of arms treaties has led to the setting up of a verification panel under William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, and has become a point of contention among Senate conservatives.

In a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Aug. 3, Senator James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho, said the conservatives intended to

ask Vice President George Bush in the fall to "conduct a special briefing of the entire Senate in closed session as soon as possible."

Senator McClure, who has spoken out several times on these issues, said "the new Soviet ABM radar is the most flagrant Soviet SALT violation yet."

Under Article VI of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, each side agreed not to deploy future early-warning radar "except at locations along the periphery of its national territory." Each side has several such systems.

Last month, American reconnaissance satellites spotted a radar system in central Siberia, 500 miles (800 kilometers) north of Mongolia and 1,900 miles from the Pacific, officials said. Senators were told the transmitter building was 500 feet (152 meters) long and 300 feet wide, indicating a large system.

The significance, officials said, is that peripheral radar systems can give early warning, but an inland system could be used to operate the single field of anti-ballistic missile defenses permitted each side and placed by the Russians around

Moscow. This would upgrade the system beyond levels permitted by the 1972 pact.

Senate conservative sources said the new radar was 125 miles from a field of offensive missiles, close enough to become part of a second ABM system, if Moscow chose. Government officials said the evidence was insufficient to draw such a conclusion.

Lack of what Mr. Reagan last spring called "hard and fast evidence" has kept the United States from publicly accusing the Soviet Union of violations, although the president was sufficiently concerned March 31 to say there were "increasingly serious grounds for questioning" Soviet compliance.

The key concern then was a Soviet test on Feb. 8 of the PL-5 missile. Previously, the Russians had begun tests of a larger, multiwarhead missile known as the SSX-24, identifying it as the one new intercontinental missile permitted under the 1979 treaty.

In early March, an American intelligence panel concluded that the PL-5 was a second new missile and would thus violate the 1979 agreement.

Cuba Has Been Betrayed by Castro, Reagan Says, Defending U.S. Policies

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — President Ronald Reagan, opening a drive for Hispanic political support, said Friday that Cubans have been betrayed by a government that "sells its young men as Soviet cannon fodder" in return for financial help from the Kremlin.

The president also called Cuba "the economic basket case of the hemisphere."

On the first leg of a 25-day trip, Mr. Reagan renewed his claim that the stakes in Central America for the United States were "of supreme importance" and said "we will pay dearly" if leftist revolution sweeps the region.

Mr. Reagan flew to Tampa to address the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. After two hours in Florida, he headed for El Paso on the Mexican border to address a Hispanic veterans' group.

Mr. Reagan's appearances marked his entry into an intensifying struggle between Democrats and Republicans for political support among Hispanics, the nation's second-largest and fastest growing minority group.

While Mr. Reagan received about 30 percent of the Hispanic vote in 1980, a recent Republican

National Committee memorandum said his support was slipping.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said: "Today, our nation is confronted with a challenge of supreme importance. A faraway, totalitarian power has set its sights on our friends and neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean."

"If we don't meet our responsibilities there," Mr. Reagan said, "we will pay dearly for it."

Mr. Reagan has criticized Cuba for supporting leftists fighting U.S.-backed forces in Central America, calling Havana the "henchman" of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, whose strongest Latin support is among Florida's Cubans, said that under President Fidel Castro, "Cuba has become the economic basket case of the hemisphere."

"The Cuban government sells its young men as Soviet cannon fodder in exchange for a massive subsidy without which it could not survive," Mr. Reagan said.

"The Cuban people have been betrayed," he added. "They have neither freedom nor material goods. The only things abundant there today are slogans, weapons, repression and shortages. Food and

the necessities of life are severely rationed."

Mr. Reagan cited no data to support his claims. Independent estimates of Cuba's economy show the Cuban people with a higher per capita income than the citizens of many pro-U.S. countries in Central America and the Caribbean, but still far below other nations of the region.

Cuba is believed to have one of the most equal distributions of wealth in the region and a high literacy rate and good health care. But its economy is aided by substantial subsidies from the Soviet Union. The CIA estimates the Soviet subsidy at \$4.7 billion a year.

■ Kissinger Panel Plans Tour
Mr. Reagan's commission on Central America, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, ended its first series of meetings Friday and began making plans to tour the region, including the countries known as the Contadora Group, United Press International reported from Washington.

The group, comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, is trying to initiate negotiations between warring factions in Central America.

3 Countries In Andes to Get U.S. Aid

By Philip J. Hills

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will send up to \$75 million in disaster aid to shore up three Andean democracies stricken by drought and floods, according to leading officials of the Agency for International Development.

The agency requested the money several months ago and was turned down by the White House. But the agency, working with Congress, gained a new piece of management power: to take the cash out of "failing programs" and to put it into the emergency effort for Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, AID officials said Thursday.

Under authority granted by Congress this summer, AID will be able to keep funds from unsuccessful programs for reuse rather than having to return the funds to the Treasury.

In the South American emergency, money is being taken from several existing programs. But the AID administrator, Mr. Peter McPherson, said that in future actions, money can be moved only from one program to another within the same nation.

Still, Mr. McPherson called the new power to shift money rather than give it back the "most major management reform" in his two-and-a-half year tenure. It was granted in a bill signed by the president two weeks ago.

The aid for the three Andean countries is being given because the region is suffering its most catastrophic floods and drought in about 40 years.

AID already has given \$52.6 million in food to the three countries, but the disaster has destroyed a significant portion of their entire economic output.

The total of aid in the new package has not been set because it depends on ending other aid programs, a sensitive matter.

Mr. McPherson said additional aid was important for economic and political reasons as well as for humanitarian ones. In encouraging South American democracies, it is important to help shore up economies that were already weak and heavily in debt before the drought and floods, he said.

Pentagon Aide Removed After Skipping Meetings

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard N. Perle has been removed from the Defense Department's policy-making board because he did not attend enough meetings, sources in the department said Thursday.

Mr. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, plans a leading role in shaping Pentagon positions on arms control.

Report in U.S. Criticizes Some Effects of Valium

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Valium and similar tranquilizers are relatively benign, effective drugs that nevertheless caused "moderately to severely uncomfortable" withdrawal symptoms in many people who used them for prolonged periods at relatively low doses, according to a study described in Friday's edition of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study found that prolonged daily doses of Valium helped a significant number of patients to cope with anxiety. And in all cases where withdrawal symptoms were reported, the reaction could be "readily managed" by gradually reducing the dose of the widely prescribed medication, the researchers from the University of Pennsylvania said.

Dr. Karl Rickels said he had found the 43 percent rate of withdrawal reactions, which included extreme distress, dizziness and insomnia, "surprisingly high — my bias was that we would find very little." He noted that a few previous studies had found similarly high rates but that other studies had found no withdrawal reactions at all.

"If you stay on drugs like Valium for less than 10 months or a year, there is not much problem," said Dr. Rickels, whose study was supported in part by the U.S. Public Health Service. "But if you keep on for longer than that, there will be some withdrawal reaction in a fairly high percentage of people."

Crews Work To Restore N.Y. Power

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Consolidated Edison crews began efforts to restore power to midtown Manhattan's blacked-out garment district Thursday as hundreds of businesses remained closed and economic losses mounted.

With full power not expected before Monday, the cumulative cost of Wednesday's power failure, in lost retail sales, garment industry business, banking and hotel trade and the wages of thousands of workers, was expected to rise into the tens of millions of dollars.

City and utility officials and business and labor groups Thursday focused on assessments of the costs and damage, plans for temporary electrical hookups and various measures to provide security and get the commerce of the area, particularly the \$17.5-billion-a-year garment and fashion industry, back into operation.

Macy's and Gimbels department stores were shut down until Friday morning, when Gimbels beat its rival to the power, lighting six floors with three emergency generators. Macy's reopened its first floor three hours later.

A day after a water-main break and a 14-hour underground electrical fire knocked out power to the 12-block area bounded by 30th and 42d Streets, Seventh Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas, Con Ed crews went into manholes and began the complex task of splicing wires to get power from alternate sources.

To ease the impact on apparel makers crippled in the year's busiest sales week, Mayor Edward



An employee of Dubrow's restaurant in New York's garment district distributing free pastries to passersby. Because of the power failure, the owners decided the cakes and cookies would not survive the weekend, when the establishment will have to remain closed.

Koch urged out-of-town buyers to postpone their normal end-of-week departure and said he would hold a party at the governor's mansion Monday night for those who chose to stay on.

Thunderstorms Thursday night dropped more than two inches of rain on the city in four hours, knocking out service on almost half the subway system and causing scattered power failures and widespread flooding. Airports reported delays of up to several hours.

Subway trains stalled as water cascaded into the tunnels and flooded platforms.

Bush Asserts Reduced U.S. Regulation Will Save \$150 Billion Over 10 Years

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which has made reducing the number and cost of federal regulations one of the main elements of its economic policy, has declared that its deregulation actions so far will save consumers and businesses more than \$150 billion over the next decade.

Vice President George Bush, head of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, released a statement Thursday that said the group was going out of business because "the executive branch has now done what it can" and the next steps are up to Congress.

In a final report, the task force said that the administration had reduced regulation in trade, energy, agriculture, automobiles, prescription drugs, the environment and banking.

Consumer advocates, however, have challenged the amount of savings claimed by Mr. Bush. Joan Claybrook, a Carter administration regulator who is now president of Public Citizen, a consumer group, said: "These figures are really an

attempt to create an alibi for the cutback in health, safety and environmental protections intended by the law."

The task force report said that the administration would ask Congress to end regulation of some oil pipelines but to continue regulation for unspecified pipelines that are deemed to have significant market power.

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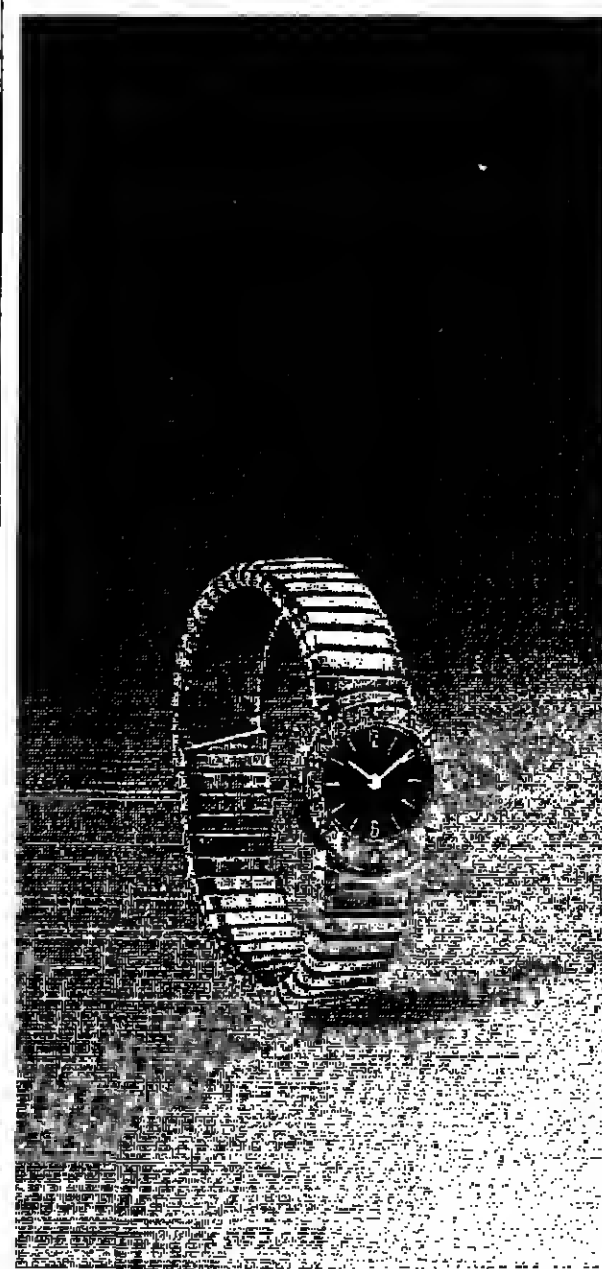
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Democracy in Nigeria

A blur called Chad has eclipsed the marvelous news from Nigeria, but marvelous that news is nonetheless: Millions of people, from widely different tribes and regions, have again ratified a democracy modeled on America's, freely choosing a president at the polls. The turbulent inability of impoverished Chad to agree on any government at all warrants barely a footnote by comparison.

Nigeria deserves applause and attention, especially from Americans. "We have the same kind of government here in Nigeria that you have in America," a voter recalled to Clifford May of The New York Times, "and we can handle elections just as well as you can." That is not only a proud boast. It is true enough to negate the cliché that Third World nations are incapable of constitutional self-rule.

No doubt there were irregularities in President Shehu Shagari's election in a second four-year term. But his margin was substantial, and in any case he was opposed by serious contenders under a formula requiring him to win at least a quarter of the vote in 13 of 19 states. Considering Nigeria's diversity, its quarrelsome past and its troubled economy, the balloting was remarkable for its orderliness.

What made it possible was the vision of General Olusegun Obasanjo, an African Cincinnatus who gave up the presidency four years ago to take up farming. He had managed the transition to democracy after a decade of military rule. It was he who urged the adoption of an American-style federal system

in place of the parliamentary model that had been tried and found wanting.

So Nigeria owes more to James Madison than to John Stuart Mill or Karl Marx.

In his famous Federalist No. 10, Madison saw in a large, well-constructed union the best antidote to the violence of faction: "The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular states, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration."

His thesis sensibly applies to Nigeria, with its 80 million people, three major tribal groups (Yorubas, Ibos and Hausas) and hundreds of smaller tribes in a country three times the size of South Africa. Its cohesion has been tested by civil war and rapid modernization.

A sag in oil prices has turned boom to bust, crippling development and doubling short-term debt. With the election over, Mr. Shagari may turn to the International Monetary Fund for the usual bail-out on the usual terms: a strong grip of austerity. Americans can help Nigeria through its straits by providing more imaginative incentives and guarantees for private loans and investments.

There is no better bet in Africa than Nigeria, America's second most important source of imported oil. But a Reagan administration solicitous of South Africa seems almost to take Nigeria's stability and moderation for granted. Nigeria has looked to the United States for inspiration and for trade. It's time to repay the compliment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Just Another General

The latest Latin coup underlines the sterility of this method of political change. The loser in Guatemala, General Efraín Ríos Montt, was something of a loner, a professional soldier who broke the military establishment's rules and relied on younger officers and fellow members of his fundamentalist sect. The winner, General Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores, is an organization man who has served all previous masters, including the corrupt Lucas García and the eccentric Ríos Montt, without visible scruples. "Above all," General Mejía Victores said upon assuming power, "it is necessary to preserve and fortify the unity of the army, maintaining the principle of hierarchy and chain of command." Think of it: a coup to maintain the chain of command.

Meaning perhaps to avoid one error committed by his predecessor, the new chief of state is retaining his old position as minister of defense. Otherwise he seems to be bent from the mold that has made the Guatemalan army the faithful servant of the country's landed ruling class. He was the officer who actually led the forces that, in the name of combating "Marxist-Leninist subversion," killed thousands of peasants, mostly underclass Indians, during the Ríos Montt period. Those tactics made it politically impossible for the Reagan administration to follow its strategic proclivity and enlist Guatemala openly in the ranks of

its Central American anti-communist brigade. General Mejía Victores was scarcely in the palace when he announced that he was ending some of the restrictions on civil liberties put in place by his predecessor. Almost by definition, however, no gesture that the reigning general can make with a stroke of the pen has much serious meaning. Nor is Guatemala's need a simple "restoration of civilian rule" according to the already agreed procedures that General Mejía Victores has now said he may expedite. The country has a frail and archaic political system representing or fronting for a power structure born in a now indefensible culture. It takes a vivid imagination to expect this general to undertake the long, difficult removal that must come to Guatemala some day.

U.S. military aid to Guatemala ended in 1977, and already in some official quarters in Washington the argument is starting to percolate that a resumption of aid would enable the United States to soften military rule and meanwhile to enjoy the benefits of fuller strategic cooperation. The old general, it is suggested, was an odd fellow; the new one is "someone we can work with." It is a weak and distasteful argument. The United States has backed too many generals of the old school, in Guatemala and elsewhere, and there is no need to rush to take up another now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The French Role in Africa

President Mitterrand has shown courage in sending military aid to Chad. Some of the French Socialist government side with Colonel Qadhafi, and still more back him in quarreling with the United States.

Chad is in dire need. France, which created Chad and so many other weak pseudo-states, has the power and money to help. The French have long been active in former colonies, helping governments that are free and able — like those of Senegal, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast. They contrast with the British, who, feeling racial guilt, have stood aside from the suffering of countries such as Uganda, for fear of seeming "neo-colonialist."

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

A Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone?

The meeting of prime ministers of the Nordic countries which has just occurred in Helsinki resurrected the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Promoted by the U.S.S.R. and its allies since the 1950s, it has had strong advocates in the Nordic countries themselves, particularly in neutral Finland and Sweden. In the NATO members, Norway and Denmark, advocates of the proposal are also to be found. The appeal is emotional rather than logical.

The possibility, however remote, that NATO could be weakened by banning nuclear weapons from Norway and Denmark even in time of war is sufficiently attractive (to the Soviets) to be worth some effort. For NATO countries, the idea suffers from some funda-

mental defects. Soviet superiority in conventional forces would present an even greater threat, since NATO's flexibility in responding to aggression would be reduced and the deterrent effect of the alliance damaged. The Nordic countries would still be in danger of nuclear attack because of the range of weapons deployed outside the nuclear-free zone.

—The Times (London).

For a Return to the Draft

By all reports, the volunteer nature of the U.S. armed forces has produced a high-quality defense establishment. But is it the best for the country? Or, said another way, what is being lost? Answer: Both the concept that service in the armed forces is a responsibility of all citizens and not just another job, and, most importantly, a deep commitment by the American people to the day-to-day requirements and operations of their armed forces and to the welfare of those who serve therein.

There has been a definite separation, even isolation, of the military from the rest of society. Mainstream U.S.A. seems willing to "let Joe do it" unless — or until — the armed forces fail in their principal mission: to deter war. Then, most would apparently agree on the need for a draft to obtain the personnel necessary to fight and win the war.

It seems to us that a draft to maintain peace should be equally acceptable as a responsibility of citizenship.

—Defense Report, a publication of the Association of the United States Army.

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Lebanese Communities Unite
BEIRUT — The enthusiasm which has reigned in Beirut, Syria, since that remarkable day, July 24, when the proclamation of the Constitution was officially declared has surpassed all predictions. Christians and Mohammedans, who a few days ago dared not lift their voice in complaint against the smallest official, have been parading the streets arm in arm with flags bearing the motto "Long live liberty; long live the army!" On Sunday the Mohammedans invited the Christians to their quarter, and about fifteen thousand of both parties swore a solemn oath to work hand in hand with the army in case anyone dared betray the Constitution. Indeed such was the harmony that an observer remarked that not since Mohammed declared himself as the messenger of Allah had such harmony existed.

1933: Cuban President Overthrown
HAVANA — President Gerardo Machado is the 13th Latin American executive to be overthrown by violence since the economic depression began. In his case, as in that of many of the others, discontent was due to hard times coupled with an attempt by the ruler to perpetuate his stay in office by controlling elections and changing the constitution. The final break for Machado came when the army joined the hostile populace. Although he has achieved international notoriety as one of the most repressive dictators in Latin American history, General Machado began his public career as a patriot, fighting in the army of liberation in 1925. When he became president in 1925, he enjoyed extraordinary popularity and esteem, but in two years he became the most cordially hated man on the island.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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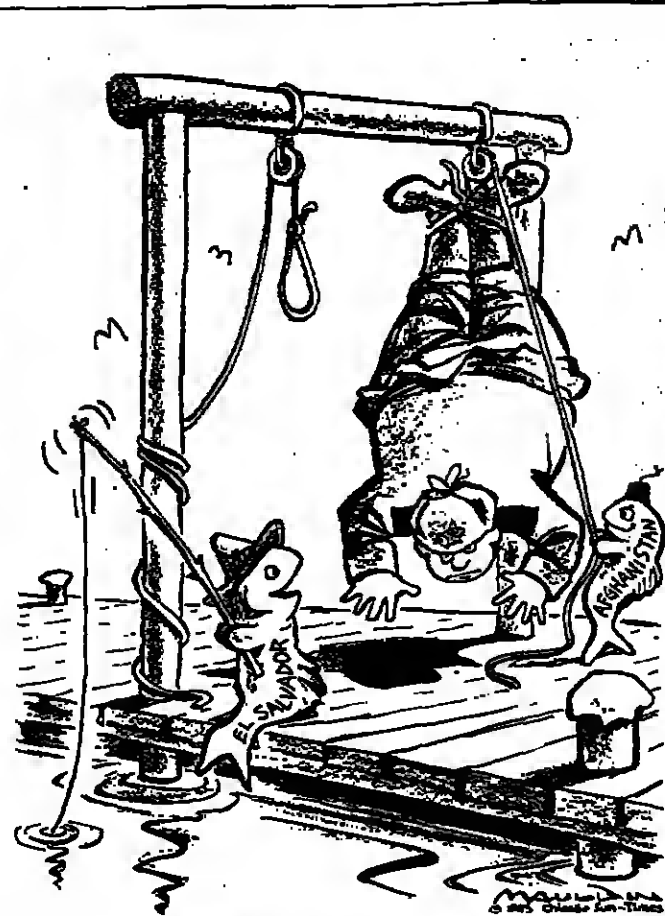
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'My trophy is nibbling now.'

Central America, Afghanistan

By J.S. Mehta

AUSTIN, Texas — No analogies are exact, but Soviet problems in Afghanistan may provide a more instructive parallel than Vietnam to U.S. problems in Central America.

The Afghan revolution of April 1978 succeeded because the Marxist-inclined factions were able to exploit increasing disaffection with social and economic conditions. The Kremlin did not trigger the revolution but of course welcomed the gratuitous extension of "socialism." Before long the ideological militancy of President Hafizullah Amin led to the disintegration of the revolutionary coalition, as the nationalists and the conservative tribes and mullahs who at first supported it became alienated from it.

When insurgency showed that the country was turning hostile to the Soviet Union, the Russians tried to eliminate Mr. Amin. The attempt failed. In nervous impetuosity, the Kremlin then launched the ill-fated military intervention.

Today, although the government installed by the Russians has retracted many socialist measures, it has not gained domestic legitimacy. The presence of "foreign infidels" has turned the insurgency into a holy crusade. What was a local irritant has become a running sore and an international embarrassment.

The Soviet Union will not be defeated by the Afghan rebels, but the

intervention has been a strategic and political disaster. It led to the shelving of the second strategic arms limitations accord, creation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and an increased American presence in the Indian Ocean, and constituted a near-fatal blow to détente.

Moreover, it shattered the claims of communism as a principal supporter of peace, anti-imperialism and nonalignment. It revived the arms race in the subcontinent and invited overwhelming condemnation from the Islamic community and the United Nations.

Clearly, too, Afghanistan has become a quagmire for the Russians, who owe Western aid at the intervention and covert CIA assistance to the rebels as justification for their continued presence.

All these lessons for the United States, in El Salvador, too, the insurgency won't go away. Honduras is being militarily bolstered as Pakistan was after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The contrast — the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries — are being trained and armed as the Afghan rebels and refugees were. Cuban support of the Sandinist government and Salvadoran guerrillas is as marginal as the outside backing for

the Afghan rebels. A naval quarantine will not frighten the Sandinists into abdication but would probably strengthen their resolve and internationalize the conflict.

In a better world, each superpower could profit from studying the other's experience. They might find themselves in agreement that defiant nationalism is stronger than military power used to coerce small nations. They might even acknowledge to each other that all problems are not wholly or largely due to the other's conspiratorial malevolence.

They could both disengage with dignity by letting regional powers who have vital interests in peace and stability in their areas "circle the wagons" against all political and military interference. This is the role that the Contadora countries, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — seek to play in Central America and that the countries surrounding Afghanistan could work out for South and Southwest Asia.

In both Afghanistan and Central America, superpowers have fueled, not smothered, next-door nationalism. They would risk much less if they learned to live with it.

The writer was India's foreign secretary from 1976 to 1979 and is now professor of world peace at the University of Texas. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Crisis Here, Crisis There, Feeble Powers Everywhere

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Neither Chad nor El Salvador is a country of intrinsic importance beyond its borders. Both are cases of civil struggle in which outside powers have taken a bloody hand. The resemblances end there.

Chad is an invented country made up of two irreconcilable communities. In the north are Islamic nomads and semi-nomads of Arab and Berber origins, and in the south, sedentary agrarian Africans who are animist or Christian. There is no logical reason why they should have been put together in a modern political entity called Chad, only the accidents of colonial history and decolonization.

But there they are, each struggling to dominate the other. Theirs is the underlying conflict, even though the present fight is led by two political figures of northern origin, Hissène Habré, the president, and Goukouni Oueddei, a former president.

There is nothing ideological in their conflict. They are two barons at war, and each takes what help he can get from whatever source. Each has his army, a few thousand men, and either could be (and in the past has been) routed by a modest deployment of disciplined foreign troops. Colonel Mousser Qadhafi's contribution to the rebellion — troops, it is said, weapons, vehicles and air support — can equally be countered by a minimal foreign intervention.

Libya, after all, is a society of 3 million people, only 20 years away from a poverty and illiteracy equivalent to Chad's today. It is not Sparta. The attention Libya gets in foreign capitals derives not from national accomplishment but from the press-worthy flamboyance of Colonel Qadhafi and from an obsession with him that has developed in Washington.

Speaking coldly, it was little different when Mr. Habré or Mr. Goukouni, or even whether Colonel Qadhafi runs it. No one's rule is going to last more than a few years. The French care that reigning African authority not be toppled too casually, because of the bad example to neighboring African countries in which the French have serious interests. Thus their grudging military commitment to Mr. Habré's survival.

But the affair in Chad is two-

dimensional, so to speak. The society is so unsophisticated and defenseless against outsiders that the question of local rule can be settled by an exercise in colonial intervention, whether it be French, Libyan or even American. The implications for Chadians are slight because theirs is an invul-

nerably simple society, still largely inaccessible to the modern world. The limits of outside power are much greater in Central America. Society there is more sophisticated, politically dense, resilient, reactive to foreign intrusion. Sending the Marines was feasible for the United

States 50 years ago because to do so pretended to be no more than an act of force majeure. No one in Washington cared what Nicaraguans or Salvadorans thought then any more than they care today about hearts and minds in Chad. Now, in Central America, Washington does care.

That, exactly, is the problem, and provides the principal limitation upon what the United States can do. Central America's revolutions will be regulated by Central Americans. Settlements by force will be provisional only. The fundamental issues are political and social, to which Washington brings a contribution rendered inadequate by Washington's own history of improvident in-

terventions. That said about the limits of U.S. power, there is consolation to be taken in the reflection that the outcome is not lastingly important to anyone but Central Americans.

Washington argues that the region is the "fourth border of the United States" (the phrase is Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's) and that Mexico's fate hangs on events in El Salvador. But this is not a serious argument, as Mexicans are the first to say.

Washington itself will soon have forgotten, distracted by its next crisis or sent off in a new direction by a succeeding administration after next year's election. It is a tempering fact that crises have their seasons in the United States, and that seasons change with unceasing speed.

International Herald Tribune.

Qadhafi: Less of a Force Than He Seems to Think

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — Before pursuing confrontation over the wastelands of Chad, the United States should consider some basic questions about Colonel Qadhafi.

What American interests, if any, does he threaten? What is his standing at home, in the Arab world, in Africa? Will high-profile U.S. military responses such as dispatching carrier battle groups and AWACS aircraft to patrol Libya's shores and borders curb his aggression?

The Reagan administration contends that Libya is a dangerous country threatening such important American allies as Egypt and Nigeria and ultimately the Arab states in the Gulf. The reality is quite different.

In military terms, the Libyans are not in a position to contend with regional powers such as Egypt. Colonel Qadhafi may have spent as much as \$12 billion on weapons in recent years, but his armed forces are badly trained and led. And with an estimated strength of only 65,000, the armed services are tiny compared with Egypt's 430,000 or even Morocco's 140,000 and Algeria's 168,000.

Colonel Qadhafi might not want to risk fully mobilizing and arming his regular soldiers, because, as he has admitted, he does not trust them.

His regional standing is an even greater obstacle to his hopes of expanding his influence beyond Libya's borders and its tiny 2.5 million population. While posing as the guardian of Abdel Gannal Nasser's legacy and the last apostle of Arab unity, he has managed to alienate or actually fight with every one of his neighbors.

Coup attempts that he supported in Sudan in 1976 and in Tunisia in 1980 ended in miserable failure. He may even have benefited his sworn enemies, the Israelis, by sowing dissension in Arab circles and failing to honor commitments to the Arab League, the Organization for African Unity and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Having made himself a pariah in the Arab world, the colonel turned to the African arena, in which generous distributions of cash initially won him some success. But last June the Organization of African Unity dealt him a humiliating defeat by denying him its chairmanship. Immediately

afterward he touched off this latest round of meddling in Chad.

In a sense, Chad represents Colonel Qadhafi's last card, rather than his first step toward assembling an empire. Sadly, he has found that the weak, impoverished and often chaotic states of sub-Saharan Africa form the only area of the globe outside Libya that he can influence. His clients in those countries care nothing for his economic and simplistic ideology recorded in the slim volumes called "The Green Book." They want money and arms, which can make a big difference in their internal feuds. Chad is the perfect example.

It is hard to see what interest America has to defend in Chad. What if Colonel Qadhafi installs his own man in Nejemena? Since independence from France in 1960, Chad has been wracked by civil war. Why not let Colonel Qadhafi burn up his resources in Nejemena, which has been sharply curtailed by declining oil revenues — by trying to keep order there?

The rest of the central African states will not fall over like desert dominoes. If the Qadhafi record elsewhere is any indication, his involvement in Chad will inoculate against rather than spread his influence.

These highly publicized confrontations with America help rather than hurt Colonel Qadhafi at home. He has serious problems in Libya. There have been several reported assassinations against him from within. Many respected Libyan figures are working against him from exile. He has so far survived through luck and a pervasive security apparatus that depends heavily on his family, his tribe and East German intelligence personnel.

Libyans are unhappy about his repressive policies and the casualties in previous foreign adventures. But he can still whip up support to fight the cause of Arab imperialism.

If the Reagan administration really wants to rid the world of Colonel Qadhafi, the best course may be to treat him as the misanthrope he is rather than as a menace. Let him run wild in Chad and exhaust himself there.

The writer, a frequent commentator on the Middle East, contributed this article to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stones Can Kill

Regarding a cartoon by Oliphant (HT, Aug. 4) depicting Israel as Goliath and a slain Palestinian as David:

It is obvious that the artist has never faced a group of stone-throwers, whether 20 years old or 10. The irony of his cartoon and misplaced sympathy is that David killed Goliath with a stone. If Goliath had had a rifle, he would have been in his rights to shoot David to save his life.

HERBERT MAZA,
Air-en-Provence, France.

Near Monte Casino

Regarding "The Abbey of Misfortune" (HT, July 8):

Having belonged to the French Expeditionary Force (3d Moroccan Spahis), which was part of the U.S. 5th Army of General Mark Clark, I

was interested to read about the Veneto headquarters bombing. Several senior officers were killed that day. At the time, the mistake was attributed to the great similarity in the geographical features between Veneto, which is on the Volturno, and Cassino, which is on the Garigliano, the similarity being due to the fact that the two rivers each hug a mountainous ridge. I am sure the error must have been reported in more than one military document.

P.F. BORDEAUX-GROULT,
Paris.

What a pity that the writer should have omitted to mention the 14,000 dead of the French Expeditionary Force, or about 10 percent of the French contingent which, as part of the U.S. 5th Army, made the real breakthrough possible.

RENE FORTANIER,
Munich.

Lesotho Bending to Pressure From Pretoria on Refugees

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — The Lesotho government has alerted the United Nations and major Western countries, including the United States, that it can no longer resist South African military and economic pressures for it to expel up to 3,000 black South African refugees living there.

Spokesmen for the State Department and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees confirmed this Thursday in Washington, and the Lesotho ambassador, M'Alino Tau, said that the "painful decision" had been made for the sake of national survival.

However, the Lesotho foreign minister, Evaristus R. Sekhonyana, said Thursday in a telephone interview from Maseru, Lesotho, that his government had not yet made a final decision and was "sensitizing" the world community to what it would have to do unless South Africa could be persuaded to stop the pressures.

"I cannot say when the final decision will be made," Mr. Sekhonyana said. "We met the South Africans in Pretoria yesterday and we are facing what I would characterize as an ultimatum."

He added, "We have asked for some further particulars and in the meantime are telling the world

what the situation is. If nothing is done to help us we will have to start evacuating the refugees. We have no choice. This country is being suffocated."

Ambassador Tau said Lesotho was trying to inform friendly governments that South African "persecution" was forcing it to "evacuate" the refugees to other countries.

"We are asking all friendly countries to help by accepting refugees," she said, mentioning specifically that the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany and Scandinavian countries had been approached.

South Africa, which completely surrounds Lesotho, contends that the revolutionary African National Congress that is trying to overthrow its system of white minority rule uses the little African state as a springboard for attacks.

Lesotho denies this, saying it gives sanctuary only to genuine refugees.

Last December, South Africa launched a military raid on what it claimed were African National Congress bases in Maseru, killing 42 persons. Both the Lesotho government and the congress headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, claimed the casualties were all either refugees or local citizens.

This year South Africa switched to economic weapons, exploiting the fact that Lesotho is dependent

on it for all imports and exports, for supplies of fresh produce and for the employment of more than half its workers as migrant laborers in its mines and industries.

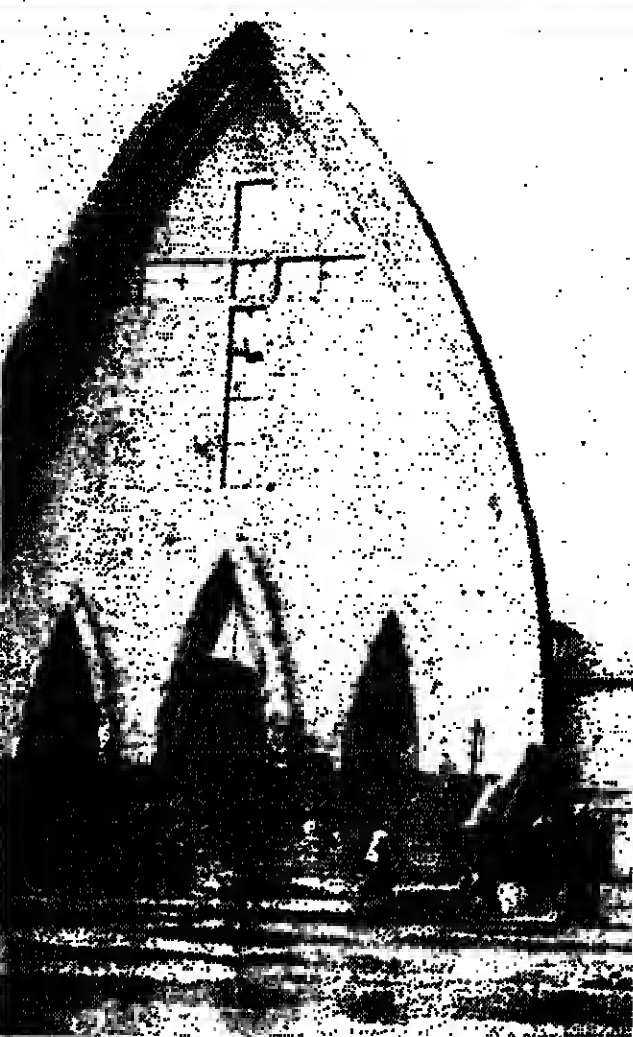
Following two insurgent bombings in Pretoria and Bloemfontein in May, South Africa slowed traffic crossing all border posts into Lesotho, citing a need for security checks.

Long lines built up, and Lesotho quickly began running out of essential supplies. The result was a meeting between Mr. Sekhonyana and the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, in Johannesburg on June 3.

The meeting ended with a joint statement in which the governments agreed that neither should support elements involved in subversion against the other.

South Africa ended the border restrictions, but reimposed them in mid-July when Mr. Botha complained that Lesotho was doing nothing to implement the joint declaration and also that it had unjustifiably arrested a South African policeman who had gone there to coach a soccer team.

The policeman was later released, but South Africa continued to stop all but the handful of Lesotho citizens who have multiple entry visas in their passport from crossing the border.



Bricks block the doors to Ndjamena's bullet-scarred cathedral, one of many buildings that bear signs of past wars.

Chad: A Certain Style Among Ruins

Battered Capital Has Will to Survive and Côtes du Rhône

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — As countries go, Chad has claims to fame that hold no joy. It vies, for instance, with Bhutan for the title of the world's poorest country. It challenges Eritrea, almost, as the theater for Africa's longest-running chronicle of battle and war.

Somewhere, in this battered and potholed capital, where the wind sighs gently from the river and admits defeat to the desert's heat, it survives. And with style, too.

"I am sorry sir," the waiter might say at a new restaurant, "the Beaujolais is finished, but there is Côtes du Rhône." There is ice cream, too, at \$9 a liter (about one quart), imported from France, and French cheese and steak. All this is in the street called Avenue Charles de Gaulle, where past battles have left buildings pocked and ruined, unlit, and heavy with menace, and in a courtyard where best fighting men are locked in battle against insurgents backed by neighboring Libya, far to the barren north.

Ndjamena looks like a place where the war has been fought so bitterly that the conflict itself got tired of the city and moved on, abandoning its stunted creations to idle sightseeing — here the ruined cathedral; there the archway of the gendarmerie, shattered years ago; here the street lamp that fell on the sidewalk and that no one moved. That is the legacy of the fighting

of 1980. The present conflict is here, too, in different ways.

On the street the visitor might see young men just back from the battle over Faya-Largeau. Around their necks they wear amulets, clustered on thongs of leather: Military planning in the Western sense is not, apparently, sufficient protection for these desert fighters.

In the city center a child, perhaps a year old, is carried on the back of an elder sister, perhaps 4 or 5. The young one's hair is fringed with a gingery halo, the sign that what food there is does not sustain it. The war drains the last drop of hope, but not the will to survive.

Chadians are a bit like the Reagan administration. Their Public Enemy No. 1 is the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

"If I had a gun, I would kill Qadhafi myself," says a 30-year-old accountant in a bar in what a taxi driver calls "the African quarter."

The man has no gun and perhaps the bravado is that of a person whose desire for the glory of battle is balanced by relief at the remoteness of the contest. "The war is 600 miles away," the man says, shouting across the insistent rock music that roars from rooms lit with red and eerie green light bulbs. "That is why it does not affect us."

Salvation is not seen as being available from within this bruised nation. "We need help from our friends," the man says. "The Libyans occupied Chad in

1980 and 1981. They were not liked and did not pay salaries or make the telephones work. Twenty years before, the people who put the phones in, the French, departed.

"We were civilized by the French," says the accountant in the bar.

But it is not so strong, the Frenchness, as to dilute a style that has survived centuries at this junction of caravan trails and trade routes built on a bend in the river between desert and savanna.

Farther north, in the deserts, the manner is more Arab. President Hissène Habré, in the posters of him that adorn the city, displays the nation's three faces: In one portrait he wears a Western-style suit, in another his battle dress, while in a third he is clad in white robes and skullcap. Chad, thus, is a place where modernity has been bolted, but loosely, onto longer traditions and perennial conflict.

Now it is the 20th century that presses and impinges. Each day huge Starliner military transports from the United States, seeming almost to pause, and hover in the sky before landing, thunder into Ndjamena with military supplies. French Transalls lumber off the runway for distant outposts. French technicians scurry around the air base assembling machine guns and helicopters. Zairian soldiers, sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko, guard the airport. The slogan on the streets says, "No sellout of Chad."

U.S. Aides See Positive Signs In Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

1,200 soldiers had been stationed there.

While other army units undertook shorter offensives against guerrillas nearer the border with Honduras, the forces assigned to the National Campaign Plan began sweeps to drive away guerrilla bands that had controlled much of San Vicente.

The soldiers have stayed mostly in the field, while representatives of six ministries have tried to begin economic and social programs in the province.

The government says it has reopened 38 of 123 schools, opened medical clinics in 12 towns, begun to rebuild roads and taken steps to restore electrical power and water. "It is going well," a U.S. adviser said, "better than hoped for."

The key, U.S. officials say, is whether the Salvadoreans will have the patience and willingness to remain in the field and in San Vicente and Usulután until security has been consolidated.

After a mutiny by a provincial commander set off an internal power struggle in the army this year, General Eugenio Vides Casanova replaced General José Guillermo García as minister of defense. General Vides Casanova placed Colonel Rinaldo Gálvez, who is regarded by Americans as one of the more able Salvadoran officers, in command of the operation in San Vicente and Usulután. Some mechanical and technical problems remain. The army's radios have insufficient range, are not secure from eavesdropping and often do not work, advisers said.

The field commanders make few reports to headquarters, according to analysts.

One problem facing the government forces and the U.S. advisers is that the guerrilla forces, usually estimated as 5,000 to 6,000 armed men, are regarded as relatively well led and well motivated.

Late last month some sizable rebel units returned to San Vicente and fought with the army.

The government says it has killed about 250 guerrillas in the province since June, but many foreigners are skeptical of the figure.

Military Losses Double in Year For El Salvador

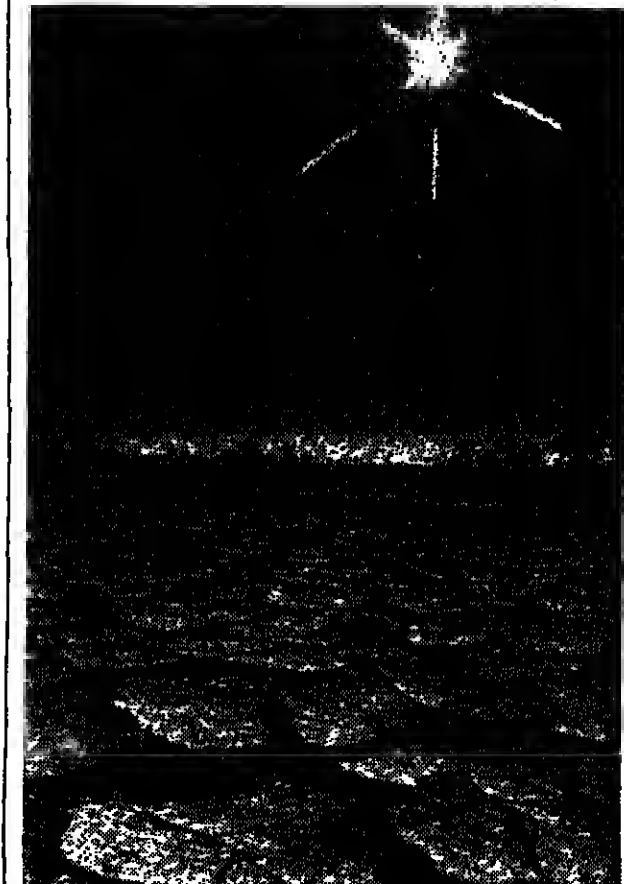
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Government battlefield deaths have more than doubled in the last year in the civil war, the military has disclosed.

In an annual review of combat performance presented to the Constituent Assembly, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, said that between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, there were 6,815 casualties. That is nearly 20 percent of the government's total armed force, which includes a 22,000-member army and about 10,000 in other services and militarized police.

General Vides Casanova, who is El Salvador's defense minister, reported that 2,292 of the casualties were killed, 4,195 wounded and the rest missing. Of those killed, 59 were officers and 2,233 enlisted men. For the comparable 1981-1982 period, military casualties totaled 3,801, including 1,073 killed. "Despite the difficult situation that our country is enduring, the balance is highly positive for our armed forces in the field of military actions combating subversion," General Vides Casanova said.

The general made no estimate of guerrilla losses, but a recent study by the University of Central America, based on press and government reports, estimated guerrilla casualties from October 1982 through last May at 2,433.



SCORCHED — The Texas sun beats down on parched land outside the town of Vernon, in the northern part of the state. Ranches and farms in 24 counties are suffering from this summer's drought.

Lord Wigg, Who Broke Profumo Scandal, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lord Wigg, 82, the Labor Party peer who revealed the Profumo scandal in 1963, has died in London after a long illness, his family announced Friday.

Lord Wigg, paymaster general from 1964 to 1967 in Harold Wilson's Labor government and a horse-racing expert, died Thursday after being afflicted for five years with a muscle-wasting disease, myasthenia gravis.

After being made a peer in 1967, he served for five years as chairman of the Horse Race Betting Levy Board.

In 1963, as an opposition Labor Party member in the House of Commons, George Wigg was tipped off about the Profumo case that was to undermine Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservative government.

He learned that Mr. Macmillan's war minister, John Profumo, was having an affair with Christine Keeler, who at the same time was seeing the Soviet naval attaché in London, Yevgeny Ivanov. The parliamentarian raised the matter in the Commons, and Mr. Profumo, after first denying the allegations, admitted to having lied. He resigned.

The scandal undermined public confidence in the Macmillan government, which was defeated by Labor the next year. Lord Wigg became Prime Minister Wilson's chief political adviser.

Mamie Phillips Clark

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Mamie Phillips Clark, 65, a psycholo-



Lord Wigg

gist who collaborated with her husband, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, on research into the detrimental effects on black children of segregation in the public schools, died Thursday in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

The Clarks' research and writings were used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups in arguments to the United States Supreme Court that led in 1954 to the landmark decision in Brown v. the Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas. The ruling found public school segregation unconstitutional.

Study Finds All Intrauterine Devices To Blame as Cause of Pelvic Disease

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All intrauterine devices, not just the discredited Dalkon Shield, can cause infection and infertility in a substantial number of the 2 million or more American women who use them, the Journal of the American Medical Association reported Friday.

The IUD is one of the most popular contraceptive methods among women who want continuous protection but want to avoid the po-

tential problems of birth control pills.

However, the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease is nine times greater among current IUD users than among women who rely on other contraceptives, the article says.

The report said scientists studied 460 women under 45, of whom 135 had suffered pelvic disease and 325 had not. They found that nine of the 11 women who had used the Dalkon Shield had developed severe pelvic disease.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sutton House Stars In U.K. Exhibition

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

GUILDFORD, England — In June 1520 a meeting was arranged, for the furtherance of universal peace and brotherhood, between their majesties Henry VIII of England and François I of France. The meeting place, subsequently titled by popular historians "The Field of Cloth of Gold," was the scene of a fortnight's jousting, wrestling, banqueting and dancing by the monarchs and their courtiers.

Prominent among the 5,172 persons who accompanied the English king was Sir Richard Weston, "soldier, seaman, ambassador, governor, treasurer, and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber." In the next year, 1521, Sir Richard's long and faithful service to Henry VIII and his father Henry VII, was rewarded by the king's gift of the medieval manor and parkland of Sutton, near Guildford, an ancient town in Surrey 29 miles (47 kilometers) from London. There Sir Richard built, alongside the old manor house, a splendid mini-palace of red brick with terracotta decorations, Sutton Place.

Sir Richard began to build the great house around 1525. It was finished before 1533, when the king came as a house guest. To celebrate the 450th anniversary of that visit, the Sutton Place Heritage Trust, established in 1982, "to preserve the atmosphere and character of an English country house and estate, and to ensure its continued existence as a source of social and cultural inspiration," has mounted a major loan exhibition, "The Renaissance at Sutton Place," which runs through Sept. 15.

The show, organized by Benedict Shephard, divides for catalog purposes into 10 sections, though in practice these mingle pretty freely and complement one another.

"The Courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII" are represented by contemporary drawings of the long-disappeared Richmond Palace, drawings of courtiers in tournament armor, medals, portraits of influential courtiers, and articles of table furniture. The "King's Palaces," mostly represented by drawings and watercolors, and with a special section on Nonsuch, the building that remained unfinished at the king's death, exemplify Henry's passion for building (in 1509 he inherited 13 palaces from his father; at his death 38 years later, he left his son more than 50).

The section on "The Courtier" includes a 16th-century tennis ball (leather stuffed with dog hair) and a pocket sundial (recently recovered from King Henry's flagship, the Mary Rose); while "Courtiers' Pastime with good company I love and shall until I die. Grudge who last, but none deny. So God be pleased, thus live will I."

Houses" comprises oak panels from Waltham Abbey, thimbles, knives, porringers, inkwells, purses, imported ceramics, and 16th-century armchairs. The chief exhibits representing "The Art of Renaissance Warfare" are pieces of arms and armor, the masterpiece of which is the Milanese suit of armor made in 1545 for Henry II of France, bought from the Haver Castle sale in May for £1.9 million by the collector B.H. Trupin, and loaned by him to the Sutton Place show. And there is a section devoted to Queen Anne Boleyn and Sir Francis Weston, Sir Richard's son, who was one of the group of courtiers executed for alleged adultery with the queen, the pretext used by Henry for ridding himself of Anne Boleyn in favor of Jane Seymour.

Despite the execution of his son, Sir Richard remained on good terms with the king until his death in 1542, and Sutton Place stayed in the possession of his descendants until 1919, when it was sold to the Duke of Sutherland, who in turn sold it in 1959 to J. Paul Getty. In 1980, four years after Getty's death, it was leased to the American businessman and collector Stanley J. Seeger, who two years later set up the Sutton Place Heritage Trust.

This explanation is necessary because, as one of the introductory essays to the catalog notes, "The principal exhibit in 'The Renaissance at Sutton Place' is the house itself." The house has been fully restored by Sir Hugh Casson, and the grounds and gardens re-landscaped by the doyen of English landscape designers, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, to incorporate a swimming pool, a tennis court, a formal garden, and a large pond. The house is a masterpiece of 16th-century architecture, and the gardens are a masterpiece of 17th-century landscape design.

The number of visitors to the exhibition, house, and its grounds is limited and prior notice is obligatory. Visits can be arranged, for individuals or groups, Tuesday through Saturday, by telephoning the Booking Secretary, Guildford (0483) 504-455 between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

An excursion to Sutton Place is intended to be, not just a trot round a show of art and artifacts in rural setting, but a total experience of the kind which inspired Henry VIII himself to poetry:

Pastime with good company I love and shall until I die. Grudge who last, but none deny. So God be pleased, thus live will I."



David Mach (in front) constructed this "Polaris submarine" out of old tires as his contribution to the British Arts Council's Sculpture Show, opening this weekend in London. The exhibits are scattered in and around the Hayward Gallery and the Serpentine Gallery in Kensington Gardens.

Objets d'Art Fetching Record Prices at Sales

By Souron Melikian
International Herald Tribune

THE predominant characteristic of the past season has been a spectacular boom in objets d'art. Each time a record was broken professionals accounted for it by the rarity of that given piece in its own category.

This was not without reason. When a superb, early-14th-century parcel-gilt double cup from Germany sold at Sotheby's for £132,000 last March, it was possible to argue that hardly any medieval silver other than church plate has survived. The double cup itself has survived. The double cup itself has survived.

THE ART MARKET

is one of only seven related pieces, the others being in museums — not all of them well or even fully preserved. None is likely to be seen again on the market. A few weeks later a superb cast of the Louis XIV period was knocked down in Paris at 431,000 francs, twice the highest price one might have hoped for. Again, rarity was partially the reason. Louis XIV had his silver melted down to foot the bill of his costly wars and very little of it survives. In June, however, it was the turn of an English rococo over and basin made by George Wickes in 1737. They sold at Sotheby's for a fantastic £176,000. This time comments focused on the rarity of English rococo and the quality of this particular basin, arguably the masterpiece of its style. True again. But the fact is that a decade ago rarely need lead to such prices.

And three Queen Anne casters sold as a set for £26,800 — also a record in its way — were beautiful but not quite so rare. Silver has never been so feverishly sought after since the 1929 crash. Neither has medieval art.

A series of records was achieved last season, of which the Haver Castle offered the most astonishing case. An unusually large French ivory casket dated by Sotheby's to the 14th century made £418,000.

Equally impressive prices were achieved by furniture at various points. In November, Christie's scored with a marvelous Louis XVI period secretary in black lacquer with ormolu mounts. It made £626,400 for its Iranian owner, who had bought it for £126,400 in 1972. In New York last May it was Sotheby's turn with \$935,000 for a bureau plat, done in the Boulle style in the second half of the 17th century.

Other examples can be quoted in Chinese or Egyptian art. An admirable Tang jar, undoubtedly the most beautiful specimen of that shape — in green and amber splashed over an ivory ground, was knocked down in New York last June at \$484,000, thus becoming the most expensive Tang object d'art sold at auction. Three days earlier the statue of an Egyptian scribe, carved out of a block of granite during the reign of Ramses II, established the world record for any Egyptian work of art at \$341,000, also at Sotheby's.

Such diversity in material, style, and period leaves one common denominator. All the record price pieces are objects as distinct from two-dimensional art. Gradually, objets d'art are being propelled to a price level that used to be reserved for paintings. They have some way to go, but financial parity is in sight.

This revolution — the word is for once not too strong — is due to the combined effect of separate, unrelated factors.

One is the dwindling number of important paintings. Major Old Masters are on their way out, Impressionists will follow soon.

A second factor is a new approach to art under the influence of art historians such as André Malraux and the art monthlies — the old Connoisseur and Apollo in England, and Connaissance des Arts in France. They were the first to treat so-called decorative objects as serious art. What Malraux did for small-scale sculpture, the art monthlies did for pottery, porcelain, glass, silver, furniture. It takes a long time for such influence to sink in. A 20-year process is being completed now.

A third factor in the rise of objects has been the large-scale diffusion of modern and interior design. In the '50s, the conservative upper classes in Britain and continental Europe lived in houses or apartments decorated in the traditional styles that are called by the names of Louis XV and XVI in France and many European countries, Georgian in England. Even in the United States, this was not uncommon in the houses of the very rich.

Things have changed. Those who still live this way are owners of historical houses in France and England, or a handful of collectors of the highest order. The frequent adoption of a new setting with bare walls, in which aesthetic choices are no longer predetermined by a given decorative style, has facilitated a relativist approach to art and greater eclecticism in the selection of objects. Many people now buy objects d'art who are neither "collectors" — i.e. obsessive buyers of a given type — nor concerned with "decoration," but just want a few beautiful pieces to live with, regardless of style and period.

All these being irreversible factors, objets d'art are likely to loom larger and larger on the auction scene.

It is relatively easy to predict which objects will be carried first by the rising tide. Major items of medieval art will soar. Not a great many are left and these are on the agenda of several Western institutions. Highly important silver should go up fast as well — what little Louis XIV silver survives, top Baroque pieces from Germany, France and Britain. It is the last field of Western art where major acquisitions are still to be made and high-powered collectors are becoming vividly aware of the fact.

Chinese art will continue to ride around the world from Japan and Hong Kong to the United States and Western Europe make it the soundest of all markets. The best English furniture will rise precipitously. It lags far behind French furniture and a bigger proportion of top quality pieces are privately owned.

Star pieces in the Islamic field should go up for as long as the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia remain in the running. Remarkably few are available — fewer than in any other area. Yet, contrary to a widespread belief, they are moderately priced, certainly far below Western art of corresponding period, quality and rarity. It is the medium quality pieces that are vastly overpriced, and that includes almost everything seen at auction except the art of the book. It is particularly true of excavated metalwork and pottery from Iran, of which there are thousands of pieces stashed in dealers' reserves.

The general rise of objets d'art will not just be an automatic trend. There may be divergent trends within the same categories, depending on the level of quality. And these trends will be in turn heavily influenced by the drastic change that has affected the aesthetic perception of Western society in recent years.

The Monumental Grandeur of Calder

By Vicky Elliott
International Herald Tribune

TURIN — It might have been an exhibition about the bull in history — apt enough, both for Turin (the Romans had bulls in mind when they called it Augusta Taurinorum) and for Toro Assicurazioni, Italy's sixth-largest insurance company, which felt like doing a little image-building on its 150th anniversary. In the end, they made do with one old bull, battered out of a sheet of brass in 1930, and a blue velvet cow. Alexander Calder, on the other hand, didn't do badly.

The Calder exhibition in the Palazzo Vela, which runs through Sept. 25, is built on a scale people can't afford to insure any more. Toro and the Turin municipality divided the 350-billion-lire (\$225-million) cost of the show, and gave Calder's mobiles the room they need to breathe. The sculptures look better when there are galleries of them, in each other's company and a huge sea of space.

The Palazzo, a vast hangar, was built in 1961, suitably grandiose for the Calder family. Socialist taste proved different.

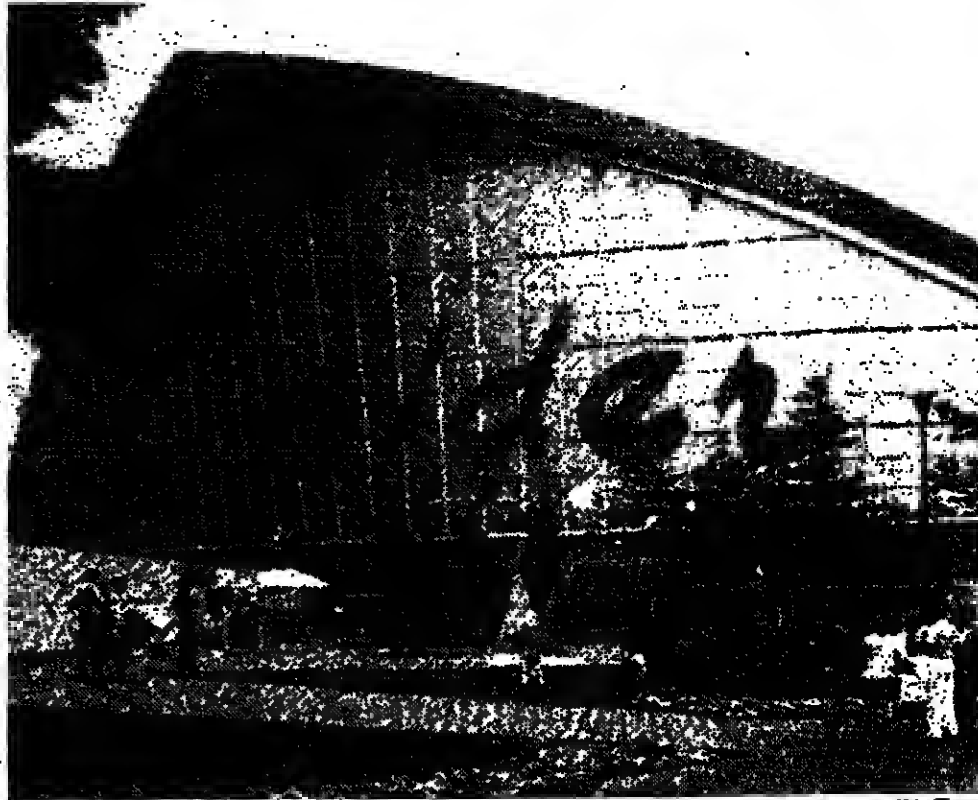
Renzo Piano, the Italian half of the Pompidou Center's architectural efforts, designed the installation, dividing the hall with radial chambers that spin round a central space. A long-tailed devil, painted Calder's favorite barn red, watches the threshold, and the visitor's eye is drawn across a football field of polished marble to two ribbed stables, "Saurian Horse" and "Guillotine." To the right, the third Alexander Calder — both his father and grandfather were sculptors — is seen in bronze, a "Laughing Boy" done when he was 8 by his father, Alexander Stirling Calder.

The laughing boy turned into a galumphing giant, or, as Jacques Prévert put it, "this ogre with the fingers of a fairy." The 1960s documentaries that run at hourly intervals show him tinkering in his chaotic workshop or flipping acrobats from trapezes in his famous circus, an uninhibited W.C. Fields with a cardboard visor and a bright red L.L. Bean shirt.

In the eyes of the world, Calder never grew up, and, despite his worldly success, he was always able to tend his own backwater. He was a good friend of Joan Miró (whose imagery is often hauntingly similar) and Fernand Léger (who shared his love for machines), but he had little time for the intellectual soul-searching of the art scene.

He preferred his workshop. "One of the problems confronting me," he once wrote, "is to get enough free time to work, and not to go around talking about it."

So in 1931, when he met Mondrian and abandoned the effortless movement of his representational



Turin exhibition is largest collection of Calder works ever assembled.

card government refused them when Calder died, in 1976; luckily for the Calder family, Socialist taste proved different.

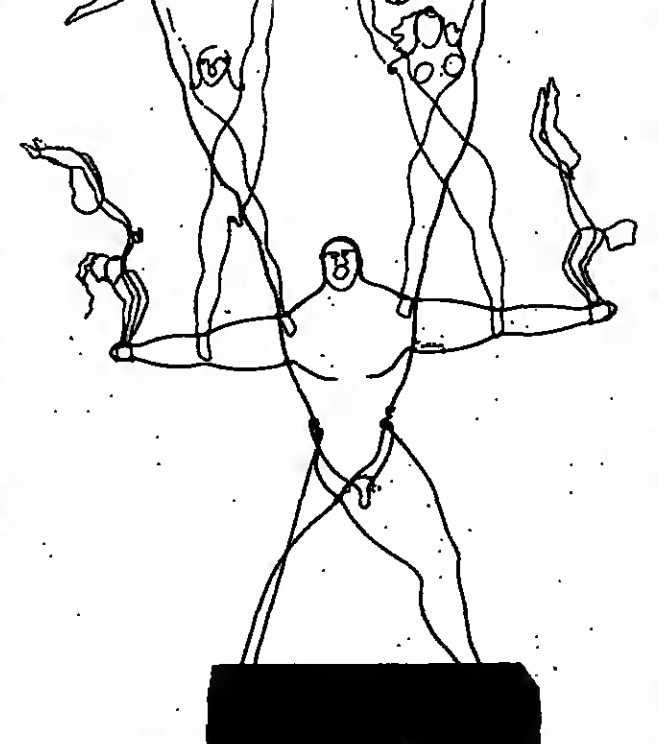
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The Brass Family, a 1927 wire sculpture.

His appetite for humor was legendary. Critics emphasize how he never lost sight of the "circus aesthetic," a talent for surprise and spectacle, that first made his name in the Paris of the 1920s with his mixtures of swordswallowers and weight lifters made out of cork, wire and rags. (Calder later said himself that what he liked about the circus was the space.) His first line drawings for the New York Police Gazette in 1923, showing the circus's Bearded Lady ("a Real Gent") and the elephants ("Gray Matter") carry a prophetic subtitle: "It Preserves Some of the Romance of Youth That the Rush and Bustle of City Life So Soon Impair or Destroy."

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work for abstractionism and the things that Marcel Duchamp suggested he call "mobiles," thus bringing movement, a new dimension, into the center of 20th-century art — he never moved very far away from the real world.

It is everywhere evident in the show, in such works as the "Stony mobile," the "Calderberry Bush," the "Stainless Stealer," the punning orange waterlilies or "The 8 O'Clock Fish," which he got up to make at 7 and had ready by 8 A.M. for a daughter's birthday.

Eternally tinkering with his pliers and his aluminum plates, he had an all-American talent for making something out of nothing. Calder liked to say that his building block was the universe, which he took to be round. "If anybody could understand what Sandy Calder was saying, I would have cast him as God," Arthur Miller once said. "As it is, I take him on faith." He used the materials of the machine age, but he made the abstract, the potentially alienating, comforting.

The visitor senses it, walking out of the Turin exhibition to the artificial lake that reflects more mobiles, dipping in the wind. The pointed leaves of a passing tree leave an image on the retina like Calder's perodactyl fins. They need music to be best appreciated, as they move through their fourth plane.

U.S. Movies in Brief

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Phillip Borsos' Canadian film, "The Grey Fox," is "a leisurely paced western with one terrific act: Richard Farnsworth," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Farnsworth, a stuntman-turned-actor, plays an old stagecoach robber at the turn of the century who tries to come to terms with the Age of Steam by adapting his thieving ways to train robbery. He falls in love with a feminist photographer (Jackie Burroughs) while hiding out in a small town in British Columbia, and, Canby writes, "They make a very attractive couple." The screenplay by John Hunter is only "modest," according to Canby, but the film "has been beautifully photographed by Frank Tilly."

"Class," directed by Lewis John Carlino, "can't make up its mind whether it's a lighthearted comedy, set in what appears to be a post New England-style prep school just outside Chicago, or a romantic drama about a teen-age boy who has a torrid affair with his roommate's mother. Either way it's pretty awful," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Starring Jacqueline Bisset as the rich society woman who picks up her son's room-

mate (Andrew McCarthy) in a bar and subsequently has a serious affair with him, the plot is usually concerned with showing what happens to the friendship between the two boys when the affair is discovered.

Paul Brickman's "Risky Business" is "an intoxicating blend of erotic and social comedy," writes Gary Arnold of The Washington Post, in which Brickman directs his own material. A well-to-do Chicago suburb is the setting for this story of a clean-cut adolescent (played by Tom Cruise) and his dealings with teen-age fantasies and realities. His parents, played with "dreamy solicitude and obliviousness by Janet Carroll and Nicholas Pryor," take a week's vacation to Florida, leaving their son in charge of himself and the house. Despite indulging in some "preliminary guilty pleasures" (drinking father's Scotch, taking the Porsche out for a forbidden spin), Joel's own "inhibitions nip his fun in the bud," writes Arnold, and is "reinforced by a pictorial style of equal precision and deftness." But, writes Janet Maslin of The New York Times, despite an "abundance of style," "Risky Business" "one would be hard-pressed to find a film whose hero's problems are of less concern to the world at large."

Korean Treasures Link Japanese to Their Past

By Christine Chapman
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — One of the bemusing questions of archaeology is that of Japan's cultural indebtedness to Korea. While Asian archaeologists and historians have made the assumption based on their discoveries that much of Japan's early civilization is derived from the Korean peninsula, the Japanese citizen does not. He remains in the dark, or refuses, stubbornly, to accept the theory. That its former colony, from 1910 to the end of World War II, was a founding father of the Japanese nation is hard to swallow.

A stunning exhibition at the Tokyo National Museum offers evidence to the skeptical. Sponsored by the government of the Republic of Korea, the double exhibition of "Ancient Korea Arts, Quintessence of 1,000 Years of Silla" and "The Sunken Treasures off the Siam Coast" is an important one for Japan and South Korea. It connects the Korea of 37 B.C.-935 A.D. to its 14th-century trading partners, China and Japan. The more extensive show, "1,000 Years of Silla," reveals the artistic beauties of the earlier civilization in southern Korea, beginning at a time when Japan was still in an age of unrecorded history.

In several spacious rooms of the Tokyo National Museum are lavish examples of an imperial culture that flourished in Korea. From the Korea National Museum have come many objects certified as national treasures. Gold crowns and jewels, golden girdles and silver diadems, bronze cups and jars, delicate glass bottles and human figures, pottery vessels in the form of rope sandals or warships on horseback, iron armor and incised funeral urns in

well-lighted and well-identified display cases fill the rooms. The art of Old Silla (37 B.C.-668 A.D.) is also represented by roof tiles carved with lotus blossoms or other symbols of Buddhism. The dun-colored roof tile, an artifact of the palace or other important dwellings, is an intriguing art form, usually round but sometimes square. There is even one tile shaped like a fish tail. In this exhibition these tiles are displayed as meticulously as the gilded bronze Buddhas of the Silla period.

The most interesting statue in the show is an elongated, feminine "Maitreya," meaning not yet of full Buddhist rank. Seated in meditation, two fingers to the forehead, she is a certified National Treasure of the Old Silla Dynasty, and she is more graceful in pose than Rodin's earthy "Thinker."

Suh Myun Ch'oe, director of the Tokyo Institute for Korean Studies, said: "For the Japanese the Silla culture is the same as seeing their origins. Japanese wanted to see if it was true. We have brought them the proof."

Ch'oe referred specifically to the comma-shaped jewels which bedeck the crowns and pendants of Silla art. Called *magatama* in Japanese, the embryo shape is one of the three symbols of imperial power in both Korea and Japan. The mirror and the sword are the other two. All three recur as embellishments in the Silla period exhibition. The connection is made: Japan acquired its national symbols from an earlier civilization.

Although there are more than 200 works in the "1,000 Years of Silla" exhibition, there are only 100 pieces of treasure on view in the "Sunken Treasures" show. In 1976 off the coast of

Sinan, in southwest Korea, a 14th-century trading ship was discovered buried on the ocean floor. For the last few years Korean archaeologists have been removing and verifying the find. It is an exciting discovery that links the China trade to Japan. More than 10,000 items were found in the ship, which is believed to have sunk in 1323. The exhibition highlights the best preserved pieces. Most of them — lovely bowls and vases of celadon and of white porcelain — "look brand new," as a Japanese viewer, Munehiro Hayashi, exclaimed. Because they were buried in soft mud for centuries they appear as fresh and unmarred as a high-priced gift item in the shops of Japan and South Korea. Most of these pieces of pottery and fine china were intended for practitioners of the tea ceremony or for use in calligraphy. They are dated from the Chinese Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368).

"Sinan shows us the story, the inter-connection of three nations," said Professor Ch'oe. Dr. Kim, the director of the Korean National Museum, who was in Tokyo for the opening of the exhibition, said the Koreans are in the final stages of raising the hull of the ship, which will then be restored. The ship contains personal items as well as the export goods reflecting "all aspects of the culture and economy," he said. There are also wooden storage boxes as well as old coins, mirrors and sword guards on exhibit.

The double exhibition will remain at the Tokyo National Museum until Sept. 11 before going to Nagoya and Fukuoka, Japan. Late in August, 3,000 scholars to the International Congress of Asian and African Studies will meet in Tokyo and see for themselves the Korean connection.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 13-14, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By ALAN S. BLINDER

Fed's Concern About Money Supply May Bode Ill for the U.S. Economy

PRINCETON, New Jersey—In case you have not been keeping score, be informed that the monetary aggregates have been growing at juicy rates in recent months. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker is concerned about this. I am concerned about his concern.

The Federal Reserve has had a great deal of experience with monetarism in recent years. Why look for more?

Presumably, the monetary aggregates—the M's—are not goals in themselves, but only instruments for controlling something that matters, like gross national product. But GNP is the product of money times velocity, so GNP growth stems both from growth of money and growth of velocity. If velocity drops, the money supply must grow faster, or the economy will stagnate. And it just so happens that velocity has been falling rapidly in recent months.

The monetarist belief in steady money growth presumes that velocity growth is either stable or highly predictable. A few years ago this doctrine seemed defensible. Now it is ridiculous. Deregulation and rapid financial innovation continue to transform the ways people make payments and store their wealth. Many of these changes affect the demand for one or more of the assets included in the M's, thereby causing velocity to shift.

Let us consider the recent high monetary growth rates in this light. Since November 1982, M-2 has grown at a 16-percent annual rate, a sharp acceleration from the 9-percent rate recorded during the previous 12 months. Is this cause to sound the inflationary alarm? Hardly. In December 1982 a new type of bank account called a money market deposit account (MMDA) was authorized. These accounts proved to be very popular. In less than seven months balances in MMDAs grew from zero to more than \$360 billion.

Now it happens that the Fed decided to put MMDAs into M-2, which explains why M-2 has grown so rapidly. In case you are wondering, a version of M-2 that excluded MMDAs would have grown at an annual rate of about 17 percent since November 1982.

The other popular monetary aggregate is M-1. During the 12 months ending in June 1983, M-1 grew 5.4 percent. Then from June 1982 to June 1983 it grew at a whopping 12.9-percent annual rate, causing much speculation among monetarists.

Here the explanation is less clear, but December 1982 also marked the introduction of Super NOW accounts. These accounts are included in a component of M-1 that the Fed calls "Other Checkable Deposits." By no coincidence, the annual growth rate of Other Checkable Deposits from June 1982 to June 1983 was 39 percent. Had these deposits been excluded from M-1, the recorded M-1 growth rate would have been only 6.6 percent.

Vivid Example

On the other hand, had the Fed put the MMDAs into M-1, the recorded growth rate of M-1 would have been 9.4 percent. Thus, depending on some subjective definition, the Fed could have reported an M-1 growth rate anywhere between 6.6 percent and 9.4 percent.

There is obviously room for fun with numbers here. But I've done enough to illustrate how meaningless monetary growth numbers can be during a period of rapid financial change.

The last quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 provide a vivid historical example. During those two quarters M-1 grew at a 7-percent rate. Reasonable, right? Wrong, because M-1 velocity fell at a 6-percent rate, leaving the annual growth rate of nominal GNP at a scant 1 percent. The consequence was a 5-percent rate of decline of real GNP and a terrible recession.

History might have repeated itself a year later had the Fed stubbornly adhered to monetarism. During the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, M-1 velocity fell at a 6-percent annual rate. Fortunately, Mr. Volcker had renounced monetarism—temporarily, he said—in October 1982, and M-1 was allowed to grow at a 14-percent rate. So nominal GNP was at least permitted to grow at a mediocre 5.3-percent pace. Real economic performance during the two quarters was not great, but neither was it catastrophic.

The moral of the story is clear: He who targets on the growth rate of money when velocity is behaving erratically is looking for trouble.

Therein lies my worry. Mr. Volcker has recently announced that the Fed intends to bring money growth rates back into line with targets. If the Fed returns to M-1 fetishism, look out. For as long as velocity keeps declining, seemingly high money growth rates are not only inappropriate but actually counterproductive to the goal of growth.

In view of our experience with monetarism, perhaps the surgeon general should require that Mr. Volcker's cigar wrappers carry a warning: "Monetary targets can be hazardous to the economy's health."

The writer is a professor of economics at Princeton University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 12, excluding bank service charges											
	U.S.	DM	FF	£	S.	G.W.	S.M.	S.F.	S.K.		
Australia	0.854	4.513	11.945	33.175	1.48		5.586	139.41	21.35		
Belgium	36.36	88.85	28.60	4.65	1.48	24.95					
Canada	0.72	4.042	10.33	3.072	1.48	99.34	4.970	140.38	27.26		
Denmark	1.4609		4.0082	1.222	4.928		8.95	3.540	14.58		
France	1.2430	3.39010		3.329	176.83		5.003	59.23	20.33		
Germany	1.4845	1.4845	0.1332	0.042	1.48		1.48	1.48	1.48		
Greece					0.001	36.645					
India					0.002	36.645	15.019	35.050	8.818		
Italy	2.0177	3.9487	30.35	24.49	1.578	71.74	4.910		23.1		
Japan	163.60	1.4845	0.1332	0.042	1.48		1.48	1.48	1.48		
Lebanon					0.001	36.645					
Luxembourg					0.001	36.645					
Norway					0.001	36.645					
Portugal					0.001	36.645					
Spain					0.001	36.645					
Sweden					0.001	36.645					
Switzerland					0.001	36.645					
Taiwan					0.001	36.645					
Thailand					0.001	36.645					
U.K.					0.001	36.645					
U.S.					0.001	36.645					
West Germany					0.001	36.645					

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits									
Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%
1M	10.00%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.00%

Key Money Rates

INTEREST RATES									
Eurocurrency Deposits								Aug. 12	
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR		
	9 m. - 10 1/2 %	5 1/4 %	4 1/4 - 4 %	9 p. - 9 1/4 %	13 1/4 - 13 1/2 %	5 1/4 - 5 1/4 %	9 - 9 1/4 %		
1M.	10 1/4 - 10 1/4 %	5 1/4 %	4 1/4 - 4 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %	14 1/4 - 14 1/4 %	5 1/4 - 5 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %		
3M.	10 1/4 - 10 1/4 %	5 1/4 %	4 1/4 - 4 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %	14 1/4 - 14 1/4 %	5 1/4 - 5 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %		
6M.	10 1/4 - 11 1/4 %	6 1/4 %	4 1/4 - 4 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %	14 1/4 - 14 1/4 %	5 1/4 - 5 1/4 %	9 1/4 - 9 1/4 %		
9M.	11 1/4 - 11 1/4 %	6 1/4 %	4 1/4 - 4 1/4 %	10 1/4 - 10 1/4 %	17 1/4 - 17 1/4 %	10 1/4 - 10 1/4 %	10 1/4 - 10 1/4 %		

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Ind	1174.76	1179.63	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Mid	1174.76	1179.63	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Small	1174.76	1179.63	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Vol	1174.76	1179.63	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Industrials	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Utilities	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Finance	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Transport	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Aug 11	175,000	34,000
Aug 12	175,000	34,000
Aug 13	175,000	34,000
Aug 14	175,000	34,000
Aug 15	175,000	34,000

Market Summary, Aug. 12

Market	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
AMEX	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
OTC	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Unicom	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Wang	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Industrials	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Utilities	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Finance	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1
Transport	163.0	163.0	163.0	+0.1

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
Govt	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Corp	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Muni	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Industrials	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Utilities	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Finance	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Transport	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

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Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Unicom	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Wang	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
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Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
Unicom	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Wang	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
Amgen	1174.76	1174.76	1174.76	+4.4
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KAUFMAN, KISSINGER and 400% PROFITS

Wall Street, like Washington and Hollywood, "unique" in that failure leads to emasculation. Both Taylor had a successful film career, but his experience, little difficulty, gained husbands, weight or investors anxious to fund his dream. On the "Street" Henry Kaufman and Kissinger are equally "unique" despite their erratic prophecies. In July 1982 while Solomon Brothers' "Salomon" Mr. Kaufman was chasing the market, predicting higher interest rates and dropping market levels, and Kissinger was predicting the opposite. THE DOWS WILL THRU 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750, adding "EVERY RILL MARKET IS SPANNED BY MARKING BAD NEWS". BUY NOW: AS A BULL MARKET OF MASSIVE PROPORTION DEVELOPS. While we were releasing bullish prophecies, Kissinger was warning of a collapse in the Dow by January 1983.

Defeat does not leave Mr. Kaufman, once again he is composing funeral dirges. Kaufman belongs to the same species as another "Henry", Henry Kissinger. The more Kissinger is outlived by fellow diplomats, the greater Henry's reputation. Three weeks ago, President Reagan appointed Henry to head a group studying Uncle Sam's Central America malaise. Reagan chastised Kissinger over "bad news" yet in this day he will not be photographed with Kissinger. Is he being in Kissinger's estimate delirious?

It is a matter of record that while in-state were connecting fiscal cliffs of despair, our readers were urged to suggest the discarded dreams of investors who succumbed to the search for a cure. Our current report discussed why the DJ's will oscillate over 1,500 despite interim corrections: with the U.S. Prime Rate will go below 8% within six months. Predictions at variance with Mr. Kaufman. Since January 1982 better than 80% of the equities 500 can Kaufman's underlying "match" our performance? Can they unearth a debt-free, low-priced conceptual equity that is capable of emulating the success of a Polaroid or Xerox? We believe we have, for the name of the Corporation, for a complimentary copy of our latest report, please write to or contact:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

SEC May Limit Offerings Of Stock Index Options

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed a slowdown in the introduction of narrow-based stock index options so that brokerage houses would have more time to train their sales staffs to handle the proliferation of products.

The SEC proposal would bar any exchange from starting to trade more than two new narrow-based stock index options before Jan. 31. The commission will have a 30-day comment period on the proposal.

Also on Thursday, the commission approved an American Stock Exchange plan to trade two new stock index options — one based on 30 computer-technology companies and one based on 30 oil and gas stocks.

The securities industry has been concerned that products are being introduced so fast that some brokerage houses have not been able to keep up.

There's product overload in the marketplace, with the S&P 500, the major market index and the AMEX index," said Gregory Kipnis, manager of the stock index department at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "Users don't know how to use what's there effectively, much less learn about new products."

The proposal came after the options committee of the Securities Industry Association had sent a let-

ter asking exchanges that trade options to halt the introduction of products because brokerage firms did not have the time to train their staffs to market them.

In response to the association's letter, the American Stock Exchange said it would limit its new products if the other exchanges would, too. "We originally had 11 applications for new options pending, but we've cut ourselves back to two," said Paul Stevens, executive vice president of the American Stock Exchange. "We suggested this kind of slowdown to the SEC. From past experience, it seems that some other exchanges in this very competitive environment have trouble limiting themselves, so if it takes the SEC to do the limiting, that's fine."

It is not fine, however, with the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the largest options exchange in the United States. The CBOE is seeking approval to trade five new stock index options.

Walter Auch, the CBOE chairman, said he is sympathetic to the problem of product proliferation, but said he does not think the SEC proposal is the right solution.

"The idea of an arbitrary allotment of two new products per exchange makes no sense to me," he said. "I don't think the CBOE is being treated fairly when it is allocated the same number as the smallest exchange, and I don't think the SEC should be in the allotment business."

Moscow Reports Slowdown In 1983 Industrial Growth

MOSCOW — The growth in Soviet industrial output slowed to 3.8 percent during the January to July period, according to figures released Friday.

The seven-month growth figure, included in a report by the Central Statistical Board, was the first this year to fall below four percent and continued a negative trend that began last spring.

At the start of the year, Soviet industry had expanded at rates of more than six percent. No individual monthly figures have been published since then, but Western economists believe that rate has now halved. Even at that rate, industry still could fulfill the government's target of at least 3.2-percent growth for all of 1983.

The report, published Friday in the Communist Party daily Pravda, said labor productivity had increased 3.1 percent in the first seven months of the year compared with the same period last year. The

comparative indicators for the first six months of 1983 were a 4.1 percent rate and a 3.3-percent increase in labor productivity.

The Central Statistical Board said that the majority of industries had surpassed their plans in July.

But it reported that in a large number of key sectors—including the oil refining and factory production of gas and oil pipes, tractors and cement—growth had slowed from those of previous months.

The electro-technical industries also failed to achieve plan levels. This group has been selected to test experimental economic reforms announced by the Soviet leadership last month. The new measures partially decentralize decision-making and give factory managers more power.

Friday's report said the weak performance by some plants last year was a result of poor labor discipline and the poor state of equipment.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 12, 1983

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UNITED STATES: (U) — daily; (W) — weekly; (M) — monthly; (B) — bi-monthly; (Q) — quarterly; (Y) — irregularly.

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Every day's a special day in the Trib's business section.

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ACROSS

French
historian and family
Puckered
Bluenose
"Viruque"
follower
Checkmate
"Why—?"
(query of 1638)
Elec. current
unit
Bring out
Scottish
landowner
"Schwanda the
Bogpoier,"
e.g.
The quiet side
The O'Grady
lass
Bat
Oases
Mary Quant's
style
Swab's supper
Look of a rake
on the make
Where a
padlock goes

DOWN
Fast and
stirring,
musically
Nursery-
rhyme opener
Make a choice
Airplane part
Spot for a flea-
flicker
Gas: Comb.
form
"... this —
golden time":
Shak.
Dorcas Society
meeting
"— One
Track Mind,"
1945 song
What I bn
means
More faithful
Monogram of
the "Mood
Indigo" man
Feather's
partner

DOWN

Liturgical
Luric
Kingdom loser
in a refrain
Minute
Red-fleshed
fish
Hindu writings
Mother of Ale
sneak harshly

Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. 11530.

HARRY Will's new book is

In form it is not a memoir, despite the subtitle implications; but perhaps it is one in spirit, though only to a limited — and limiting — degree. The new journalism, after all, uses the journalist's person to measure the event. With a practitioner as sophisticated and large-spirited as Wills, the person includes a whole sensibility and an autobiography as well.

And so Willis gives us articles instead. His education was wide-ranging and active, but his "Education" is his journalism. He has written with vividness and originality about presidents, political conventions, the civil rights and anti-war movements, religious fundamentalism and other warm-

water currents that churn to the surface of our continental chill.

The "yellow crook" line is characteristic. Wills is in an American tradition that goes from H.L. Mencken to Jimmy Breslin; announcing tenderness with tough words, possessing an odd affection for the extremes of rascality—when he does a Nixon or a Bobby Baker his *rigor* has a touch of sympathy—and an utter abhorrence for the fads of the upper middle-brow.

He tries — gulping a bit — to insist upon the power and sincerity of a Charles Colson converted to fundamentalism; he cannot abate the velvet quality of the glove covering what he regards as Pope John Paul II's iron pastoral fist. He is a perpetually protesting Catholic, and his article on the pope's visit to the United States points out some comically bloated examples of the press's uncritical lyricism. He does come down rather hard, though, on one journalist who simply noted the color contrast of John Paul's crimson tunic on a gray day. Wills suspects him of suggesting that it was the sun bursting through the clouds.

His preface, ironically, touches on the point. It is a provocative discussion of the emergence of the new journalism in such magazines as *Esquire* during the '60s. American life had become such a maelstrom of change, he writes, that magazines whose readership was the upper-middle class had to be criticized and having it that interval—was several months—became a kind of writ that would take a long, long, long, a more intellectually and emotionally vigorous approach to matters that might have changed utterly by publication day. It was an approach that could keep a student riot fresh from January to June—but not from 1976 to 1983. Lead time does, in fact, overtake a good deal of "Lead Time."

There is an arresting and ingenious comparison of Reaganism and the Counter-Reformation. Both were efforts to restore an old belief — political in this case, instead of religious — against new developments of the spirit and the mind. Wills makes a compelling argument that Reaganism derives its strength not from particular policies but from a rooted desire to believe in America as a fixed principle of virtue and order.

Better than the usual American are the patches of crudity and marvelously comic elegance. I particularly like his comparison of the neo-conservatives to the "pious, elderly, middle-class, and very white" Catholics who are the only group with whom Americans can maintain the old faith with modern accuracy. And it is a vision of the CIA as a medieval, masonic order, disfigured by Lutheranism — in this case the short-lived investigatory furor of post-Watergate — men hunkering down, and surviving.

Grumble as he may, he asserts that he has no difficulty accepting the leadership of the pope over his church. "But I find it a little burdensome," he adds, with the Tridentine Reagan in mind, "to accept a pope for my country as well."

Richard Eder is on the staff on the Los Angeles Times

8-3

[illegible][illegible]

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
	C	F		C	F
Athens	26	65	Bangkok	32	90
Amsterdam	30	86	Batavia	30	86
Algeria	29	84	Hong Kong	30	86
Batavia	30	86	Manila	32	90
Bombay	30	86	Osaka	32	90
Buenos Aires	31	88	Seoul	31	88
Calcutta	30	86	Singapore	33	91
Cardiff	30	86	Tokyo	31	88
Cebu	31	90	Yokohama	31	88
Copenhagen	31	90			
Dallas-Fort Worth	31	90			
Dublin	29	84			
Edinburgh	29	84			
Frankfurt	30	86			
Geneva	29	84			
Helsinki	28	82			
Honolulu	27	81			
London	27	81			
Lisbon	28	82			
Madrid	27	81			
Milan	28	82			
Moscow	27	81			
Munich	27	81			
Nice	27	81			
Paris	27	81			
Peking	27	81			
Prague	27	81			
Roskilde	27	81			
Stockholm	27	81			
Vienna	27	81			
Warsaw	27	81			
Zurich	27	81			
MIDDLE EAST			LATIN AMERICA		
Abruzzo	35	95	Buenos Aires	33	91
Batavia	29	84	Caracas	31	88
Bombay	29	84	Manila	31	88
Buenos Aires	29	84	Medan	31	88
Calcutta	29	84	Rio de Janeiro	31	88
Cebu	30	86	Sao Paulo	31	88
Dallas-Fort Worth	30	86			
Dublin	29	84			
Edinburgh	29	84			
Frankfurt	30	86			
Geneva	29	84			
Helsinki	28	82			
Honolulu	27	81			
London	27	81			
Lisbon	28	82			
Madrid	27	81			
Milan	28	82			
Moscow	27	81			
Munich	27	81			
Nice	27	81			
Paris	27	81			
Peking	27	81			
Prague	27	81			
Roskilde	27	81			
Stockholm	27	81			
Vienna	27	81			
Warsaw	27	81			
Zurich	27	81			
OCEANIA			NORTH AMERICA		
Auckland	15	59	Anchorage	18	64
Batavia	29	84	Boston	15	59
Bombay	29	84	Calgary	15	59
Buenos Aires	29	84	Dallas-Fort Worth	20	76
Calcutta	29	84	Denver	20	76
Cebu	30	86	Detroit	20	76
Dallas-Fort Worth	30	86	Honolulu	21	77
Dublin	29	84	Los Angeles	21	77
Edinburgh	29	84	Manila	21	77
Frankfurt	30	86	Mexico City	21	77
Geneva	29	84	New York	20	76
Helsinki	28	82	Sao Paulo	20	76
Honolulu	27	81	Singapore	20	76
London	27	81	Tokyo	20	76
Lisbon	28	82	Yokohama	20	76
Madrid	27	81			
Milan	28	82			
Moscow	27	81			
Munich	27	81			

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. **FRANKFURT:** Cloudy. Temp. 25-12 (17-54). **LONDON:** Cloudy. Temp. 24-13 (75-55). **MADRID:** Fair early, thunderstorms later. Temp. 27-15 (81-59). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-13 (73-51). **PARIS:** Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 24-17 (75-59). **ROME:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 27-19 (81-64). **TEL AVIV:** Fog. Temp. 31-20 (88-68). **ZURICH:** Fair. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). **BANGKOK:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 32-24 (90-75). **HONG KONG:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 28-19 (82-66). **MANILA:** Rain. Temp. 28-23 (82-71). **SEOUL:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 24-17 (75-59). **TOKYO:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 24-17 (75-59). **TOKYO:** Fog, TEND. Temp. 24-17 (75-59).

The Associated Press

ROME — A lightning bolt hit the top of a 3,000-year-old Egyptian obelisk in Rome's Piazza del Popolo on Friday, scattering numerous fragments that slightly damaged six automobiles, police said. No injuries were reported.

The authorities said the base of the 24-meter-high (78-foot-high) obelisk remained intact but said that the lightning had caused "incalculable" damage to the artistic merit of the monument, which was brought from Egypt to Rome in the second century B.C.

OKYO — Japanese corporate employees rose 5.8 percent in

to 1,455 from 1,375 a year earlier, the seventh consecutive monthly gain from the previous Tokyo Commerce & Industry Co. said. The July total was down from 1,633 in June, the second-largest figure this year.

	Need	Previous
Need	22.99	22.99
Previous	22.99	22.99

WELL, SCHOOL, HAVE YOU HAD A NICE SUMMER?

VERY NICE.

BUT IT'S GOING BY TOO FAST...

I CAN ALREADY FEEL MY TAN FADING.

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DO YOU REALIZE IT'S 3 AM?

I WAS WORRIED ABOUT YOU

IF YOU KNEW YOU WERE GOING TO BE SO LATE YOU SHOULD HAVE CALLED

LET'S SEE, WHAT ELSE DID YOUR MOTHER TELL ME TO ASK YOU

NOT LINGER

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IF YOU CAN DO IT, I'LL BE THE TALK OF THE COUNTRY CLUB

CERTAINLY I CAN DO IT

...AN ORANGE GADDDY?

ALAKAZOOM

© Phil Witte, Inc., 1967

DR. MORAN SAID
WE'D MEET US IN
THE WAITING ROOM
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR.
LORETTA.

DO YOU KNOW
WHERE MY
HUSBAND HAS
ARRIVED YET?

HE WAS EXPECTED
MOMENTARILY.

I—I DON'T KNOW IF
I CAN FACE HIM.
MISS GALE.

**PUT
YOUR
MONEY
WHERE
THE
NEWS
IS.**

To Our Readers
Due to transmission problems
Canadian stocks were not available
for this edition.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

SPORTS

Steeplechase Goes To Ig; Czech Wins Women's Shot Put

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI—Patriz Ig of West Germany, benefiting from a late start by Henry Marsh, won the 1000-meter steeplechase Friday at a World Track and Field Championships.

Ig was timed in 2 minutes, 15.06 seconds, the fastest in the world. He was followed by Beate Manns of Poland in 2:17.03 and Colin Reitz of Britain in 2:17.75.

The happiest winner, however, was Helena Fibingerova of Czechoslovakia who won the women's shot put. After winning with a throw of 69 feet, 3/4 inches, on the final throw of the competition and setting the highly favored Hana Upransk of East Germany, she stepped up and down, blew kisses to the crowd and embraced about a half-dozen shot-put officials.

Helma Knorschmidt of East Germany finished second at 67-11 and Upransk, the 1980 Olympic champion and world record-holder, wound up third at 67-5. The 27-year-old Fibingerova, a former world record holder, was the 1976 Olympic bronze medalist, but she missed the 1980 Games because of injury.

In Friday's last two finals, completed in a driving rain, Detlef Fiebel of East Germany won the old medal in the javelin with a throw of 293 feet, seven inches (93 meters), beating Tom Petranoff of the United States, the world record-holder. Petranoff got the silver medal with a throw of 280-10, and Daimis Kula of the Soviet Union was third at 280-9.

Ronald Weigel of East Germany won the 50-kilometer walk. He was timed unofficially in three hours, 43 minutes, 7.90 seconds, followed by Joist Martin of Spain and Sergues Iung of the Soviet Union.

Ig, the 1982 European champion, took the steeplechase lead with about 300 meters remaining. But Marsh, the world's top-ranked steeplechaser noted for his overpowering kick, was closing fast on Ig coming up to the final hurdle.

Then, Marsh's left foot appeared to slip on the wet track, and he caught his right foot on the hurdle and fell. By the time he got up, he was out of contention for a medal and finished eighth.

The loss was another bitter disappointment for Marsh. In the 1981 World Cup at Rome he finished first but was disqualified for running around a hurdle, and Marshinski was declared the winner.

Earlier, Mary Decker, seeking her second gold medal of the championships, breezed into the women's 1,500-meter final, but American hopes were jolted by Larry Myrick's failure to get through the first heat of the men's 200-meter dash and an injury to the hurdler Candy Young.

Decker, winner of the women's 3,000 meters on Wednesday, advanced into Sunday's 1,500 final by winning her heat in 4 minutes, 7.47 seconds.

Among those joining Decker in the final were Kevilla Agletadina, Zsuzsanna Zaitseva and Ekaterina Podkopaeva of the Soviet Union, Gabriella Donio of Italy and Doima Melinte of Romania.

In the women's 100-meter hurdles, Young was injured after clearing the first hurdle. Her left leg in pain, she could not stop immediately and crashed into the second hurdle, then tumbled onto the track, grabbing her leg in agony.

In the decathlon, Daley Thompson of Britain has built up a 120-point lead over Jürgen Hingsen of West Germany at the halfway stage.

The 25-year-old Briton, best of the field in both 100 meters and long jump, ended the first day on 4,486 points to lead Hingsen (4,366) and Torsten Voss of East Germany (4,314).

Thompson, the Olympic Commonwealth and European champion, made a good start to his bid to complete a set of golds when he returned the fastest time of 10.60 seconds in the 100 meters to pick up 906 points.

Thompson, showing no signs of the back injury that has worried him this season, pulled further ahead in the long jump when he returned the leading leap of 7.88 meters to collect 996 points and was third in the shot with 15.35 meters for 809 points.

He did not fare so well in the high jump, however, clearing only 2.00 meters, 15 centimeters short of the height he achieved when he broke the record.

Hingsen was best in the shot with a put of 15.66 meters, behind only Steffen Grummt of East Germany, who returned 16.14 meters.

Certainly, none of the country's top 3-year-olds has displayed the consistency of Deputed Testimony, who has run only two bad races in his life. But those performances were in the past because he was in the hands of two great trainers of American horsemen, Jew York and Kentucky. Deputed Testimony finished sixth in the Belmont Stakes and was named in the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland.

Deputed Testimony will be facing six rivals: Play Fellow, Slew of Gold, Timeless Native, Exile King, lead of the House and Hyperborean.

Boniface seems to fear none of them, nor any conditions that might arise in the Travers. There is as much speed in the field, which would put a plodder like Play Fellow, but Boniface said that Deputed Testimony has the natural speed to lay close to the pace if he sees to.

Transition
American League
ALTIMORE—Purchased the contract of pitcher, pitcher, from Rochester of the Montreal Expos.
WICHITA—Signed the contract of Dave Brown, outfielder, from Denver of the American Association. Offered Al Jones, star, to Astoria of the Midwest League.
AKLAND—Called up Mark Smith, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

Baseball Roundup
BOSTON—Signed Greg Kille, center, to a three-year contract.
LEVIAND—Signed Ray Hunsley, center, to a multi-year contract.

Football
National Football League
JEWELL—Cut Don Miller, tackle, wide receiver, Clayton Fields, second, Kenneth Hunt, tight end, Brent Hargrove and Tim Talar, linebackers. Terrance Jones, tight end, Gene Kinkadeen, tackle, Allen Taylor, cornerback, Scott Ruiz, quarterback, Mike Smith, defensive end.
EWING—Cut Doug Guyer, line, and Keith Graham, defensive back.
NEW YORK JETS—Signed John Sturtz, defensive lineman.

Hockey
National Hockey League
W. JERSEY—Signed John MacLennan, defenseman.

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He did not fare so well in the high jump, however, clearing only 2.00 meters, 15 centimeters short of the height he achieved when he broke the record.

Hingsen was best in the shot with a put of 15.66 meters, behind only Steffen Grummt of East Germany, who returned 16.14 meters.

Certainly, none of the country's top 3-year-olds has displayed the consistency of Deputed Testimony, who has run only two bad races in his life. But those performances were in the past because he was in the hands of two great trainers of American horsemen, Jew York and Kentucky. Deputed Testimony finished sixth in the Belmont Stakes and was named in the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland.

Deputed Testimony will be facing six rivals: Play Fellow, Slew of Gold, Timeless Native, Exile King, lead of the House and Hyperborean.

Boniface seems to fear none of them, nor any conditions that might arise in the Travers. There is as much speed in the field, which would put a plodder like Play Fellow, but Boniface said that Deputed Testimony has the natural speed to lay close to the pace if he sees to.

Transition
American League
ALTIMORE—Purchased the contract of pitcher, pitcher, from Rochester of the Montreal Expos.
WICHITA—Signed the contract of Dave Brown, outfielder, from Denver of the American Association. Offered Al Jones, star, to Astoria of the Midwest League.
AKLAND—Called up Mark Smith, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

Baseball Roundup
BOSTON—Signed Greg Kille, center, to a three-year contract.
LEVIAND—Signed Ray Hunsley, center, to a multi-year contract.

Football
National Football League
JEWELL—Cut Don Miller, tackle, wide receiver, Clayton Fields, second, Kenneth Hunt, tight end, Brent Hargrove and Tim Talar, linebackers. Terrance Jones, tight end, Gene Kinkadeen, tackle, Allen Taylor, cornerback, Scott Ruiz, quarterback, Mike Smith, defensive end.
EWING—Cut Doug Guyer, line, and Keith Graham, defensive back.
NEW YORK JETS—Signed John Sturtz, defensive lineman.

Hockey
National Hockey League
W. JERSEY—Signed John MacLennan, defenseman.

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A RAINY DAY IN HELSINKI

Daley Thompson took the lead in the decathlon Friday at the World Track and Field Championships even if he had trouble in the high jump (top). The happiest winner of the day seemed to be Helena Fibingerova of Czechoslovakia (center), who took a gold medal in the women's shot put. The spectators, meanwhile, huddled under umbrellas for most of the day.

Americans Smiling in Helsinki
U.S. Track Team More Vibrant Than EverBy Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

HELSINKI—They have prayed among themselves, pumped up to the spectators, waved tiny American flags and used words like "spirit, commitment and confidence" to describe their attitude. And when they weren't winning medals, Edwin Moses, Carl Lewis, Mary Decker, Willie Banks and others were winning friends with their smiles. Could this really be a U.S. track and field team?

"It's a whole new group," said the 27-year-old Moses, who is here with the others for the first World Track and Field Championships. "Much more energetic and vibrant. We're so close to the Olympic Games and everybody's gearing up. We're all in the spirit of it."

The history of U.S. track teams on the road has been filled with complaints about bad food, cramped quarters, lousy weather and inadequate medical services, all of which provided perfect excuses for poor performances. But after the first six days of these championships, the Americans, who, with style and grace, have grabbed 15 medals, including 5 gold medals, are as much the talk of this city as the uncommonly warm weather.

First, Marianne Dickerson, an unknown marathoner from Illinois, fought her way past a Soviet runner in the last 100 meters for a second place behind Grete Waitz of Norway. Lewis then led a medal sweep in the 100-meter dash, but it was Banks embracing Zdzislaw Hoffman of Poland on the track after Hoffman had beaten Banks in the triple jump that touched a capacity crowd in the Olympic Stadium.

The run of medals and favorable weather has undoubtedly contributed to many of the smiling faces in the American camp. But U.S. athletes are also working at making people like them for another reason: marketability.

"Track and field is a career decision now," Moses said. "Before, it was a sport, no matter how well you did. Now it is a career, and given the respect of a career."

Several decades ago American athletes saw their gold medals as the end of the rainbow. In the case of many black athletes, the social upheaval of the Mexico City and Munich Olympics fueled their anger and competitive fires for gold medals.

But desire turned to disillusionment when international leaders of the sport seemed unable to decide on a direction in the 1970s. There was no world championship, no meaningful end for athletes except for a few gold-medal winners, and little dignity—only the fear of getting caught for accepting untoward payments. American athletes lost their drive and determination, especially when the United States withdrew from the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

"It's a totally new school in the sport now," said Moses, who has endorsement contracts for athletic shoes and clothing and another contract with Eastman Kodak as an Olympic representative. "A lot of guys who are retired from track and field had to come through the school of hard knocks. A lot of their effort went unrewarded. The athletes are training more effectively now and are looking at international competition in a different way. There wasn't that much emphasis in the '70s as there is in 1983. Everyone's looking for something big."

In the case of Alberto Salazar, the stakes probably became too big. Besieged by promoters to run everywhere and anywhere, all with the promise of big or better dollars, Salazar admitted here the other day that he "made a lot of mistakes this year." His last-place finish in the 10,000-meter run final earlier this week was the culmination of too many ironies taking their toll.

To prepare for the Los Angeles Olympics, where he says he will try to qualify for the marathon only, Salazar will rest and "go back to basics." That Salazar has the opportunity to profit from his mistakes is another plus for the system. That wasn't so a few years back, when long-distance runners were still looked upon as outsiders, to be discarded when their endurance was gone.

In some respects, the new school is programmed to perfection. Sebastian Coe's absence from this event with a glandular infection is certain to lower the British runner's bargaining potential with promoters, although his deterioration in recent weeks may serve, as with Salazar, to sharpen his instincts for 1984. A victory in the men's 1,500 on Sunday by either Steve Scott or Sydney Marce will certainly drive up their asking price for the sanctioned-permit meetings in Europe that are now allowed to bid for an athlete's services, with the approval of his national governing body.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

3 Beirut Ministers Released by Druze; Shelling Continues

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT—Moslem Druze militiamen released three Lebanese cabinet ministers they abducted Wednesday and held in the mountains south of Beirut.

Earlier Thursday, the militiamen renewed their offensive against a Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf mountains, east of Beirut, killing two soldiers and wounding 26 others.

The Druze fighters shelled Beirut International Airport for the second straight day, but no casualties were reported there.

The release of the government ministers who had gone to the mountains to mediate an end to factional fighting came after two hours of talks with an Israeli general.

Israeli soldiers prevented an escort of Lebanese policemen and Druze militiamen from accompanying the ministers as they left, insisting that Israeli forces provide security.

As they left the palace, two ministers said they had not been abducted.

"There was no release," said Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister, who is a Shiite Moslem. "We were not kidnapped to be released."

"Nothing happened," he said. "We couldn't have left last night, so we stayed here."

Pierre Khoury, the public works minister and a Maronite Christian, added that it was "suggested we come here."

The third minister, Adel Hamieh, a Druze, in charge of finance, had no comment.

Return of the three Lebanese officials involved complex negotiations in which the government agreed to consider the Druze demands for greater Moslem participation in state affairs.

On Thursday afternoon, the cabinet, including the released ministers, began an emergency session. The Druze have insisted on a redistribution of power in the Lebanese system, which accords the presidency and dominant government roles to Maronite Christians.

They have threatened to resist deployment of the Lebanese Army in their mountain villages until such an agreement is reached. Those villages are now in territory controlled by occupying Israeli forces.

The current problems began Tuesday after a 50-vehicle convoy carried new armor, artillery and supplies to a Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf highlands.

Apparently believing that the government was secretly beginning to deploy in the mountains, the Druze militiamen attacked the post and later shelled the airport, U.S. Marine positions around it and areas near the Lebanese defense ministry and presidential palace.

On Wednesday evening, the three Lebanese cabinet ministers—a Druze, a Shiite Moslem and a Maronite Christian—went into the Druze-controlled mountain areas to meet with a Druze leader in an effort to halt the fighting. When they left the meeting, they were met by armed men and a crowd shouting slogans condemning their efforts. The armed men held the ministers, touching off a new political crisis.

President Amin Gemayel turned to a Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, whose militiamen only last month had been fighting the Lebanese Army on the streets of Beirut.

As Mr. Berri recalled it, Mr. Gemayel said in a telephone conversation: "Maybe we open another book. Let's forget what happened."

Mr. Berri said that he was able to make contact with the Druze militia leader, Wahid Jumblatt, through an intermediary and that Mr. Jumblatt had agreed to have the captive ministers taken to his ancestral palace.

The abduction reportedly upset the religious leader with whom the ministers had met, Sheikh Mohammed Abu Staiga, and he reportedly went to the palace to secure their release.



President Amin Gemayel greeting, from right, Pierre Khoury, the public works minister; Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister; and Adel Hamieh, the finance minister.

Pinochet Deploys Troops in Capital, Swears In New Rightist-Led Cabinet

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO—President Augusto Pinochet deployed 18,000 heavily armed troops here to deter a new day of protest against his regime Thursday. He also swore in a new cabinet headed by a veteran rightist politician.

There was a significant decline in public transportation during the morning rush hour as some bus owners kept their vehicles in the garage for fear of fire bombings. Two buses were destroyed last night.

Troops in combat gear guarded bridges, major intersections and terminals.

The government ordered a curfew Thursday night in Santiago and the port of Valparaiso after street disorders erupted during the day of protest. The Associated Press reported from Santiago, Radio reports said five people had been injured and 200 arrested since Wednesday night.

This was the fourth day of national protest organized by opposition political parties, labor unions and student organizations in a movement that began in May over economic grievances and demands for basic freedoms and that has led to a demand for General Pinochet, 68, to resign.

"Be careful," General Pinochet said in a menacing tone Wednesday night after swearing in seven new cabinet members. "I am not going to give an inch."

Among the new ministers was Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, sworn in as minister of the interior. Mr. Jarpa, 62, is a former president of the National Party, which led the conservative opposition to the Marxist-oriented government of Salvador Allende.

As a senator, Mr. Jarpa worked openly in 1973 for the removal of Mr. Allende, who was deposed and killed by the armed forces on Sept. 11, 1973.

A month earlier, Mr. Allende, buffeted by a national truckers' strike and serious inflation, had installed a cabinet that included the three commanders of the armed forces. The resignation of that cabinet two weeks later led to the military coup headed by General Pinochet, who had been named army commander by Mr. Allende.

Some political analysts are comparing the cabinet shakeup by General Pinochet with the moves by Mr. Allende in the final weeks of his government. Mr. Allende was seeking military support. General Pinochet is apparently trying to broaden his base of support on the right and center to counter rising opposition pressure led by the outlawed but active Christian Democratic, Radical, Social Democratic and Socialist parties. These parties have formed a loosely organized group called the Democratic Alliance.

Mr. Jarpa is well-known to other political leaders in Chile and is regarded as a good bargainer, though his very conservative views appear to be to the right of Chile's political mainstream.

His militant anti-communism gives him support, however, in the armed forces, where he has the backing of some generals who seek a more flexible style than General Pinochet's rejection of all contact with politicians.

General Pinochet retained as finance minister Carlos Caceres, who recently negotiated a loan package of almost \$7 billion with the foreign banks that hold most of Chile's foreign debt of \$20 billion. No changes in the economic program negotiated with the International Monetary Fund are expected because of the cabinet changes.

Manuel Marin, who was most critical of the monetarist orientation of Mr. Caceres, was dropped as minister of the economy and replaced by Andres Pissicotti, director of the National Institute of Statistics.

Millions Stay Home
Many of Santiago's four million people stayed home Thursday, either to protest General Pinochet's rule or because they feared violence. The Associated Press reported.

Few buses were operating, school attendance was well below half, and many shops were closed.

After the curfew was announced for 6:30 P.M. to 5:30 A.M., hundreds of university students marched through downtown Santiago, chanting, "He's going to fall."

Riot police, jeered by people leaning from windows, made at least 25 arrests.

Ulster Riots Flare Anew; Victim Buried

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST—Young Roman Catholics hurled gasoline bombs and stones at police patrols in west Belfast on Thursday as rioting flared for the fifth straight day in Northern Ireland.

The violence ebbed during the funeral of a Catholic who was shot to death Tuesday by a British soldier.

A police spokesman said several vehicles were hijacked and set on fire in the Falls Road district early in the day. The police reported no arrests or serious injuries Thursday, but said two police officers and two civilians had been hurt in sporadic clashes in Belfast and Londonderry on Wednesday night.

Although the night had started calm, a spokesman said Catholic rioters set the roof of a Londonderry police station on fire with gasoline bombs.

Hundreds of Catholics attended the funeral of Thomas Reilly, 22, at Belfast's City Cemetery.

Mr. Reilly had been road manager for several top bands. Wreaths were sent to his home in Belfast's Turf Lodge quarter by musicians in the United States and Britain.

The funeral cortege made its way from Mr. Reilly's home to the cemetery, passing close to the spot where he was killed as he ran from an army foot patrol.

Mr. Reilly's parish priest, the Rev. Kevin Donnelly, said his death was "tragic and unwarranted."

"May the Catholic parishioners of west Belfast be delivered from the evil that threatens them," Father Donnelly said during the church service.

A British soldier was charged Wednesday with murder in Mr. Reilly's death. Private Ian Richard Thain, 18, is in military custody.

Kidnapped Lawyer Is Freed
A wealthy Dublin lawyer was found by police officers lashed to a tree early Thursday after having been kidnapped Tuesday night by gunmen. The Associated Press reported from Dublin.

William Somerville said he had been tied to the tree without food for 25 hours.

The police said one of the suspected kidnappers was arrested in the nearby resort town of Bray under the Irish Republic's anti-terrorist laws. Detectives were hunting a second man.

Libyan-Backed Rebels Capture Faya-Largeau; Chad Forces in Retreat

Information from Chad is subject to censorship.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad—Chadian troops driven from the important oasis town of Faya-Largeau fled across the desert Thursday, pursued by Libyan planes, tanks, troops and Libyan-backed rebels, the government said.

To protect the retreat, remnants of the 2,000-man garrison routed from Faya-Largeau established two defense lines outside the town and heavy fighting had begun, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said.

He said government troops retreating in the desert in 49-degree heat (120 degrees Fahrenheit) came under attack, with Libyan planes carrying out strikes as far as 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Faya-Largeau.

The government, however, claimed a victory against rebel forces in the eastern town of Oum Chalouba, important because of its position on the east-west highway linking Ndjamena, the capital, to Sudan. Mr. Soumaila said 600 prisoners had been captured in the fighting at Oum Chalouba, but few details of the battle were available.

The fall of Faya-Largeau appeared to be a serious setback for President Hissene Habre in his fight against rebels fighting to restore former President Goukouni Oueddei to power in the former French colony.

"There's nothing to stop a Libyan advance now should Qadhafi decide to continue—nothing short of direct military intervention by French troops," a Western diplomat said, referring to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Reporters have been barred from the war zone, and there was no independent confirmation of the situation at Faya-Largeau.

Western military sources said U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles, flown to Faya-Largeau last week to help resist Libyan air attacks, had been withdrawn and taken to safe positions farther south because they had proved ineffective.

In Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA broadcast what it said was a report from the rebel forces in Chad, saying they had inflicted a "crushing defeat" of government forces at Faya-Largeau, killing hundreds of soldiers and capturing at least 300.

The account said the attack on Faya-Largeau had been led personally by Mr. Goukouni.

JANA also said, "Initiatives for the restoration of peace in the Republic of Chad, which has been ravaged by a bloody civil war and a fierce struggle for power, are under way."

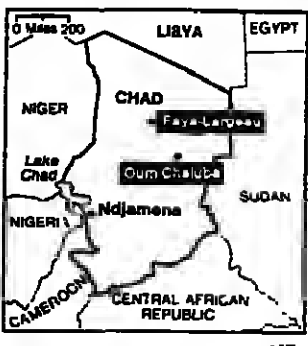
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In Paris, officials said Thursday that they were unaware of any new initiatives in the civil war in Chad.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said the fall of Faya-Largeau was "not the end of the war." He accused Colonel Qadhafi, who is backing Mr. Goukouni, of "adventuring" in Chad and "empire-building" in Africa.

But for the first time, Mr. Reagan ruled out any direct U.S. military intervention in Chad.

At a news conference at the White House, Mr. Reagan said Chad "is not our primary sphere of concern."



Map of Chad showing the location of Faya-Largeau and Oum Chalouba.

store former President Goukouni Oueddei to power in the former French colony.

"There's nothing to stop a Libyan advance now should Qadhafi decide to continue—nothing short of direct military intervention by French troops," a Western diplomat said, referring to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Reporters have been barred from the war zone, and there was no independent confirmation of the situation at Faya-Largeau.

Western military sources said U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles, flown to Faya-Largeau last week to help resist Libyan air attacks, had been withdrawn and taken to safe positions farther south because they had proved ineffective.

In Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA broadcast what it said was a report from the rebel forces in Chad, saying they had inflicted a "crushing defeat" of government forces at Faya-Largeau, killing hundreds of soldiers and capturing at least 300.

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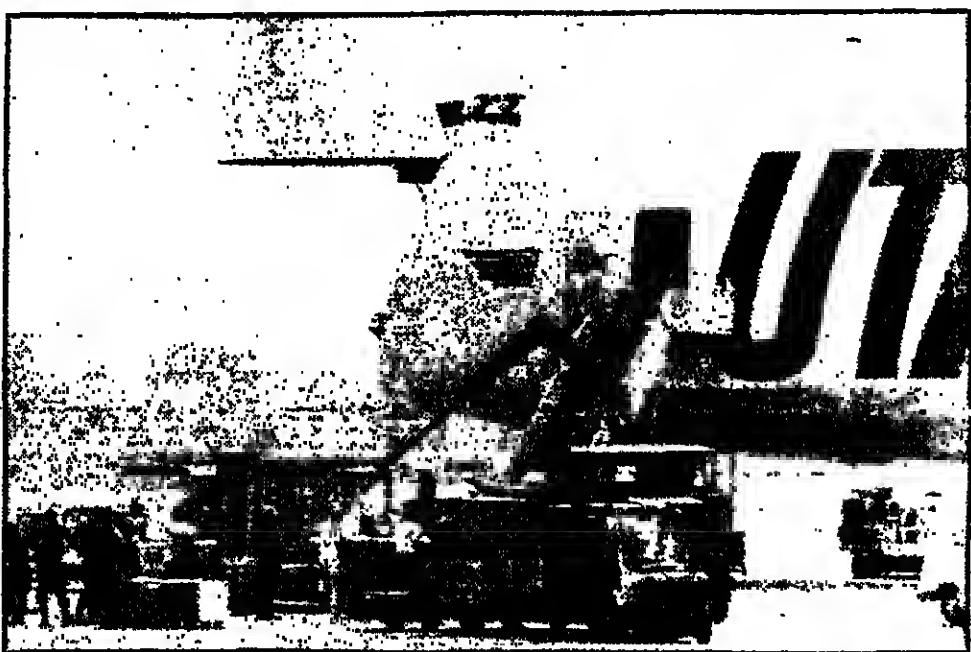
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Weapons and supplies bound for Chad being loaded onto a jet in Toulouse, France.

Nigerian Voters Re-elect Shagari by Wide Margin

By John de St. John
International Herald Tribune

LAGOS, Nigeria—President Shehu Shagari won a second four-year term Thursday with a sweeping victory in Nigeria's first civilian-run elections since the army returned the country to democratic rule in 1979.

The results, announced in the early morning by the Federal Electoral Commission, put Mr. Shagari, 58, ahead of his nearest opponent, Abacha Awolowo, 74, by more than four million votes. Mr. Shagari also satisfied the constitutional provision that a winner must have at least 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of Nigeria's 19 states. He achieved that figure in 16 states.

Speaking on the radio, Mr. Shagari called the result "a victory for all Nigerians, a victory for democracy." He reaffirmed that Africa would remain the focus of Nigeria's foreign policy, "opposing racism, apartheid and colonialism."

The final results came amid accusations by Mr. Shagari's rivals of vote-rigging and intimidation. Two of the president's opponents took legal action in an attempt to prevent the results from being published in states where they alleged irregularities had occurred.

The electoral commission ignored their protests but ordered new elections in three towns in the eastern state of Anambra, one of the areas in dispute.

"There have been massive irregularities," said Mike Ajalukuku, the director of research and publicity for Mr. Awolowo's party. He added, however, that the party's overriding concern was to "sustain the corporate existence of Nigeria."

He stressed that the party would use constitutional means to protest and not encourage its members to take to the streets.

There have been no reports of disturbances since the result was announced. During the election last Saturday police made 107 arrests.

Nigeria, which is black Africa's richest and most populous nation, has had three military coups, a civil war and 13 years of military rule since it became independent in 1960. The election has been watched closely in Africa and abroad to see whether the country's new U.S.-style constitution and democracy take root.

Four more elections—for the Senate, House of Representatives, governors and state assemblies—will take place on successive Saturdays during the next four weeks.

Diplomats say that the relatively peaceful conduct of the elections far from the apparent acceptance of Mr. Shagari's victory are positive signs.

President Shagari, in a press conference Thursday, said, "We believe that the success of democracy in Nigeria will give a lot of encouragement to other countries in Africa."

After trailing Mr. Awolowo in the early days of the count, Mr. Shagari raced ahead as the results from the populous and Moslem northern states came in. His performance shows a marked improvement from the election in 1979. Then, he faced the same leading opponents: Mr. Awolowo, a veteran politician whose main support, from the Yorubas, lies in the west; and Nnamdi Azikiwe, 78, a former Nigerian president whose strength comes from the Ibo, in the east.

Mr. Shagari received slightly more than 12 million votes, a plurality of more than four million, compared to his 1979 victory margin of 700,000. Last time he received 25 percent or more of the vote in 13 states, compared with 16 states this time. The turnout increased from 34 percent in 1979 to 39 percent of registered voters in this election.

Analysts attribute much of Mr. Shagari's success to his tolerant, low-key style and his ability to project himself above his party, which is less popular than he is. Another factor, the analysts say, is his skill in appealing to Nigerians across barriers of tribe, language and religion.

Mr. Shagari's new term will be his last, and political observers expect Mr. Awolowo and Mr. Azikiwe to retire from politics during that time, leaving the field open.

INSIDE

■ The Soviet police force is being upgraded, the internal affairs minister says. Page 2.

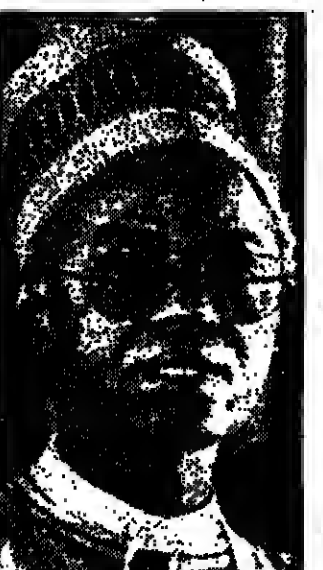
■ Russia protests the U.S. Navy's hauling of a Soviet freighter that was reported to be transporting military equipment to Nicaragua. Page 3.

■ Joan Robinson, a Cambridge University economist with socialist views who was a collaborator of John Maynard Keynes, has died at 79. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ A drought and reduced plantings will result in the smallest U.S. corn crop since 1974, U.S. officials estimated. Page 11.

■ The dollar continued its advance in Europe but leveled off in New York. Page 13.

WEEKEND
■ Sven Erik Bergh, a Swedish publisher with interests around the world, talks to Mary Blume just before he sets up shop in New York. Page 7W.



Shehu Shagari

World Council of Churches Assembly Assails Nuclear Weapon Deployment

By Russell Chandler
Los Angeles Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches has condemned the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and has rejected the concept of nuclear deterrence as unworkable and morally unacceptable.

The statement adopted by the assembly Wednesday advocated a complete halt in the production of nuclear weapons and in research and development on nuclear weapons.

The statement, adopted through a show of hands by the 835 delegates as the position of the largest interfaith religious group in the world is being viewed as the strongest yet by a religious body against nuclear war and the arms race.

At the close of 18 days of deliberations, the World Council of Churches also adopted a statement critical of what was termed institutionalized racism in South Africa and a statement sympathetic to "the urgency and justice of the Palestinian cause." It was nearing approval of a statement that assails

U.S. policy in Central America and commends the Nicaraguan government's efforts to achieve reconciliation.

A General Assembly is held every seven or eight years. The World Council of Churches is made up of about 300 Protestant, Anglican and other churches that are said to embrace about 440 million members of individual churches.

This assembly has already caused controversy because of the moral support and aid that the group has committed to guerrilla movements, particularly through the relatively small Program to Combat Racism.

In a reference that was spelled out specifically in another paper approved for study by the council's member bodies, the peace and justice statement on nuclear weapons put the council officially in opposition to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's scheduled deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

"We call upon the churches, especially those in Europe, both East and West, and in North America, to redouble their efforts to convince their governments to reach a negotiated settlement and to turn away now—before it is too late—from plans to deploy additional or new nuclear weapons in Europe, and to begin immediately to reduce and then eliminate them altogether," the statement said.

The paper also said that rampant militarism in the world has diverted attention from the fundamental rights and need of poor nations and of the poor within the rich nations.

Some church leaders from the Third World, who have assumed a growing role within the 35-year-old council, warned in debate that a growing obsession with the East-West confrontation and the threat of nuclear war was undermining church commitment to the poor.

The World Council statement is shorter than the pastoral letter issued in May by Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, and it is much less specific in its criticism of U.S. nuclear policy. However, the Roman Catholic bishops stopped short of completely renouncing deterrence.



The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Bishop Philip A. Potter, center, a Methodist from the West Indies, joins in prayer with Bishop Marjorie Matthews, of the U.S. United Methodist Church, and Archbishop Ted Scott, Anglican primate of Canada.

Israel Tells McFarlane It Is Still Committed to Partial Lebanon Pullout

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Against the backdrop of mounting violence in Lebanon, Israel reiterated Thursday its determination to go through with a partial pullback of its forces in Lebanon in the coming weeks. Israeli officials said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed this position Thursday in a meeting with the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, who returned here after a weeklong tour of Arab capitals. Mr. McFarlane, in turn, told Mr. Shamir and later Prime Minister Menachem Begin that there had been "no movement" toward gaining Syrian agreement to withdraw from Lebanon, the officials said.

These accounts of Mr. McFarlane's meetings here deepened the impression that there is no end in sight to the troop withdrawal stalemate in Lebanon, while at the same time internal pressure is growing on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. McFarlane, named last month to replace Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, hopes eventually to win Syria's agreement to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, a condition Israel is insisting on before it will withdraw its troops entirely. But since Mr. McFarlane arrived in the Middle East more than a week ago, the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the shaky status of the Gemayel government

have come to dominate his diplomatic mission.

On Wednesday, Druze forces in the mountains southeast of Beirut shelled Beirut International Airport while other Druze operatives kidnapped three members of the Gemayel government. The ministers were released unharmed Thursday, but there were reports of more shelling in the Beirut area, underscoring the growing pressure on the regime.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, with the backing of the Syrians, has demanded that the Lebanese government cancel its May 17 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

According to well-informed sources, Mr. McFarlane has been concentrating on shoring up the Gemayel government while hoping not to harden Syria's already adamant opposition to the withdrawal accord. Among other things, Mr. McFarlane has suggested that Israel make public a timetable for the complete withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

Such a step, according to the sources, might help Mr. Gemayel convince leaders of Lebanon's various factions that Israel's partial withdrawal is the first stage in a total evacuation and not the beginning of a partition of the country that would leave heavily Moslem southern Lebanon under permanent Israeli occupation and eastern Lebanon under the control of the Syrians.

The timetable idea, however, has received a cool reception so far from Israeli officials, who argue they have abundantly clear made their intention to leave Lebanon as soon as the Syrians do. Mr. Shamir was quoted Thursday as describing the charge that Israel seeks a partition of Lebanon as "absurd" and that "the whole world knows it."

Israeli officials have said they are willing to do what they can to ease the burdens on the Gemayel government while stressing their determination to "redeploy" their forces in new positions farther south along Lebanon's Awali River.

Wednesday's shelling of the Beirut airport, in which two Israeli soldiers were killed, is likely to harden this resolve. The redeployment plans call for the Israelis to pull back from the southern outskirts of Beirut, including the airport area, the Beirut-Damascus highway and the Chuf Mountains southeast of Beirut.



Rauf Denktaş

Denktaş Said To Want New Cyprus Talks

By Andriana Ierodiaconou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, has told United Nations officials he is ready to resume UN-sponsored peace talks with the Greek Cypriot community, diplomats in Nicosia said Thursday.

Talks were suspended in May when Turkish Cypriots left the negotiating table and threatened to declare independence unilaterally in northern Cyprus. The region has been held by Turkish troops since 1974.

The Turkish Cypriots were reacting to a May 13 resolution by the UN General Assembly calling for withdrawal of "all occupation troops" from the island. Turkey and Turkish Cypriots say the troops must remain until the talks produce a settlement that ensures the security of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is a minority on the divided island.

According to the sources, Mr. Denktaş told the UN special representative in Nicosia, Hugo Gobbi, that his side was ready to resume negotiations. The two met Tuesday to discuss views on a settlement that were submitted this week by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general.

The president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, cut short a vacation in Greece to fly to Nicosia on Wednesday to consult with his government on the views.

A new initiative has been expected for months, but Greek and Cypriot officials said that the timing of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's move was a surprise.

Soviet Sub Reportedly Went Down In June; Up to 90 Are Believed Dead

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A nuclear-powered Soviet submarine sank in the North Pacific in June, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

The officials said the United States did not know whether the submarine, which was built to carry cruise missiles, was armed with them or whether there were any nuclear warheads aboard. They said that most, if not all, of the 90-man crew apparently died in the accident.

The Soviet government conducted an elaborate and difficult salvage job that ended in recent weeks when the submarine was floated to the surface, according to the officials.

U.S. intelligence agencies inferred from the salvage effort that nuclear missiles might have been aboard, the officials said.

The agencies also concluded that the salvage operation was conducted in part to prevent the United States from trying to recover the submarine, as it attempted to do with a Soviet submarine in 1974. That effort, which was managed by the Central Intelligence Agency with the assistance of Howard Hughes, the financier, used a specially constructed salvage ship called the Glomar Explorer.

Intelligence officials said at the time that the CIA had recovered part of the submarine but had been unable to salvage the section that contained sensitive coding equipment.

Intelligence officials said they did not know the cause of the latest sinking. They said the submarine, which belonged to a class code-named Charlie by the Western allies, sank in the Pacific off the Kamchatka Peninsula, which is in the northeastern Soviet Union.

Charlie-class submarines, the first of which went into operation in 1969, can carry up to eight cruise missiles outfitted with nuclear warheads, according to the American officials.

Soviet salvage operations began shortly after the submarine sank in June, the officials said. They said the submarine was in fairly deep water, though not as far down as the submarine that was the object of the American salvage operations in 1974. That submarine, which exploded in 1968, sank to a depth of three miles (five kilometers) in the mid-Pacific between Hawaii and Midway Island.

The more moderate depth of the recent sinking, according to U.S. officials, made salvage operations difficult but did not require the

kind of special equipment used by the Glomar Explorer.

U.S. officials said that the United States gave no serious consideration to trying to salvage this submarine because of the quick Soviet response.

The latest sinking is at least the third involving a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S. officials said. The first was the one in 1968. Then in 1970, according to the officials, a Soviet submarine went down in the Atlantic not far from Britain.

The United States has lost two nuclear submarines in accidents, the Thresher off Cape Cod in 1963 with 129 men and the Scorpion in the mid-Atlantic in 1968 with 99 men.

The Thresher sank during deep-sea testing. A congressional investigation determined that the submarine was operating at the time of the accident despite evidence of poor design and workmanship and defective piping.

The accident led to improvements in American submarine design and construction, including the strengthening of hulls to withstand water pressure at greater depths. It also led to the development of rescue craft capable of operating at depths of as much as 6,000 feet (1,800 meters).

'Purge' Is Upgrading Police Forces, Soviet Internal Affairs Minister Says

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — General Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, the Soviet internal affairs minister, says a "purge" of the country's uniformed police force is under way to rid it of "ideologically and morally" inadequate officers.

Writing in the Wednesday issue of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, General Fedorchuk gave an unusually comprehensive account of law enforcement problems. He emphasized that one of his top priorities is to impose discipline and raise the level of professionalism within his ministry, which controls the uniformed police, riot control troops and criminal investigations.

General Fedorchuk, who became the nation's leading law enforcement official in December, said he had "sharply reduced paperwork" and the volume of various meetings within the ministry to free senior officials for "direct work" with police officers.

The police, he said, have been ordered out on the streets to fight hooliganism, corruption, drunkenness, speculation, theft and other crimes.

Soviet sources said privately that General Fedorchuk, a career officer of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, was shocked by the inefficiency, aristocracy and corruption of the uniformed police.

According to the sources, he recently appeared at a local police office in Moscow, acting as an ordinary citizen with a grievance who wanted to speak with the captain in charge. The general was said to have been treated rudely by officers and to have been refused a meeting by the captain after waiting for two hours. Neither the captain nor his men had recognized the minister.

General Fedorchuk, who was chief of the KGB for a short period before being promoted to his current position, is regarded as a tough disciplinarian. He is at the center of the current law-and-order campaign launched by President Yuri V. Andropov.

One aspect of General Fedorchuk's efforts is a recent Politburo decision to establish a new corps of political officers within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their goal is to raise the personal responsibility of the staff in meeting their official responsibilities.

The police have become notorious for corruption, which had reached to the highest levels of the ministry. Well-informed sources in

Moscow disclosed new details about General Fedorchuk's predecessor in the job, General Nikolai A. Shchegolev, who was the leading Soviet law-enforcement officer for 16 years prior to his removal by Mr. Andropov.

The sources said that the authorities have confiscated four Mercedes-Benz sedans that belonged to General Shchegolev and more than 10 other Western-made cars that he had distributed among members of his family.

They said that General Shchegolev was engaged in gross misuse of his official position. Among the charges cited against him is the illegal appropriation of various items confiscated from travelers by the Soviet customs authorities.

General Shchegolev and other senior police officers, the sources said, were also involved in extortion and had demanded a share of hard-currency earnings from Soviet artists and performers who worked abroad.

While many of the irregularities were known to the authorities for a long time, General Shchegolev retained his post, apparently because of his personal links to the late Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev died in November.

After General Shchegolev's dismissal Dec. 18, an investigation disclosed repeated violations of "socialist legality," the sources said. The 72-year-old officer, who was expelled from the Communist Party Central Committee, is expected to face trial.

Rebels Take Faya-Largeau; Chadian Troops in Retreat

(Continued from Page 1)

influence, it is that of France. We remain in constant consultation with them. But I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States."

■ **Qadhafi Role Criticized**
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Ndjamena:

A senior Western intelligence source said the fall of Faya-Largeau meant that Colonel Qadhafi had abandoned all restraint in his support of Mr. Goukouni.

"The battle was lost before it started," the source said, because of Libya's overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment. "But it does not mean the end of the Chad affair."

News of the fall, moreover, emerged on a forlorn public holiday in Chad celebrating the 23 years of Chad's independence, a period marked mostly by inter-ethnic bloodletting and outside involvement in this poorest of African nations.

The inference drawn from the report at Faya-Largeau by Chadian and Western officials is that, alone, Mr. Habre's forces cannot withstand the Libyan assault, and so the future of the government depends mainly on the readiness of outsiders to help if Colonel Qadhafi decides to press his advantage.

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■ **Greens Deputy May Lose Army Rank Over Protest**
Reuters

BONN — A deputy from the Greens political party, who threw blood at a U.S. general to protest the Central American policies of the United States, may lose his rank as a reserve lieutenant in the West German Army, the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

A ministry spokesman said Secretary of State Peter Kurt Wierzbach had opened disciplinary proceedings aimed at stripping Frank Schwalbe-Hoth of his rank.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan's Tour Plans Exclude China

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman on Thursday virtually ruled out the possibility that Mr. Reagan would stop in China during his tour of Asia in November.

"No stop in China," the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said when asked whether it was possible Beijing would be added to Mr. Reagan's list. Asked if there was absolutely no possibility of a China stop, Mr. Speakes said, "There's a possibility," but he said the idea was "not floating anywhere."

The president will leave Nov. 2 for a tour that will take him to Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea and Indonesia.

Lawyer Says He Fears for Gelli's Safety

GENEVA (Reuters) — The lawyer for Licio Gelli, sought by Italy for complicity in the Banco Ambrosiano collapse, expressed fears Thursday that his client may have been kidnapped and possibly murdered in his disappearance Tuesday night or early Wednesday from a Swiss prison.

The attorney, Dominique Poncet, said bloodstains and traces of chloroform found in Mr. Gelli's cell strengthened his fears. But police said they still did not know whether the disappearance was an escape, an abduction or an escape made to look like a kidnapping.

In Rome, parliamentary questions about the case delayed a confidence vote on the new, Socialist-led government of Bettino Craxi.

Solidarity Calls for Aug. 31 March

WARSAW (AP) — The Solidarity underground leadership in the Warsaw area has issued a leaflet amplifying its call for a show of support through a boycott of public transportation from 2 to 4 P.M. on Aug. 31.

The leaflet Thursday called for a march from jobs whenever work ends, usually during the hours of the proposed boycott. Refusal to ride public transport could result in marches throughout Poland similar to demonstrations staged by Solidarity supporters in May this year, and in May, August and October of 1982.

Aug. 31 is the third anniversary of the Gdansk accords, which created Solidarity as the Eastern bloc's first independent labor federation. Solidarity was outlawed in October 1982.

Ex-Chief of EPA Cleared of Charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department on Thursday cleared the former chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, Anne M. Burford, and five of her aides of criminal wrongdoing. A House subcommittee chairman, Representative James H. Scheuer, said the action "carries the aroma of freshly applied white paint."

The department is pursuing an investigation into the conduct of four other EPA officials. Allegations have ranged from perjury to favoring industry with special deals, against Mrs. Burford and the five assistants.

Mr. Scheuer, Democrat-Liberal of New York, called the report a "transparently political document" geared to protecting the administration's version of EPA controversies rather than "aggressively pursuing allegations of wrongdoing."



Anne M. Burford

Rightist Istanbul Newspaper Closed

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Istanbul military authorities have ordered the indefinite closure of the rightist newspaper Tercuman, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

No reason was given for the closure Wednesday night. Tercuman last week published news of a secretive trip by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to Turkey's borders with Iran and Iraq, which are at war. Other newspaper editors said they were warned not to print news of the trip.

Several Turkish newspapers have been closed for limited periods and a number of journalists prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing articles that offended the military, which seized power three years ago.

Malta Expected to Hold Out on Pact

MADRID (AP) — A British diplomat said Thursday there was little likelihood that Malta would soon add its approval to the Madrid agreement and allow the East-West talks to come to a formal end in time for a foreign ministers' meeting scheduled here in September.

"There is honestly nothing that can happen here at the conference in Madrid with regard to Malta," said Kevin Passmore, first secretary of the British delegation. Reports from Helsinki and Bucharest indicate that the Finns and the Romanians may be trying to convince Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff to change his mind.

Malta is the only one of the 35 nations participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that has not approved a final document that seeks to insure the process of human rights observation and monitoring initiated in Helsinki in 1975. Maltese officials say the document should place greater emphasis on issues of Mediterranean security and are calling for a conference on that region's security.

Sri Lankan Envoy Talks With Gandhi

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A special envoy from Sri Lanka held a second round of talks Thursday with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the unrest in Sri Lanka, officials said.

Hector Jayewardene, the brother of Sri Lanka's president, met Mrs. Gandhi for 45 minutes. He was also to meet with India's external affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

An Indian government spokesman said: "All matters of mutual interest and concern are being discussed."

Pakistani Dissidents Reportedly Held

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The police have arrested four prominent opposition politicians and more than 20 other dissidents in advance of a planned protest against military rule Sunday, opposition sources said Thursday.

The four are members of the opposition alliance known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. The sources identified them as Mubashir Fazlur Rahman, leader of a Moslem party, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam; Nasirullah Beheri, a member of the Pakistan People's Party; Afzal Sherpao, a provincial leader of the party; and Syed Munir Shah, acting president of the Tehrik-i-Insaf party.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is planning a civil disobedience campaign to begin Sunday, the nation's 36th anniversary of independence. It initiated the campaign to press President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq to end six years of military rule and hold general elections.

U.S. Team Finds Ethiopia Needs Food

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — More than a million people are in urgent need of food relief in drought-stricken areas of northern Ethiopia, the leader of a U.S. congressional delegation said Thursday.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Africa, said a shortage of relief supplies and transport had pushed the death rate for children to alarming levels in some areas.

"The food problem is far greater than generally realized," he said at the end of a three-day visit by an eight-member team. He said an additional 50,000 metric tons (55,000 short tons) of food would be needed during the next few months.

For the Record

MOSCOW (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators ended two days of preliminary talks on ways to improve communications between the superpowers and upgrade the Washington-Moscow hotline, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

BERLIN (AP) — More than 1,109 East Germans have escaped to the West this year, a West German human rights organization, the Working Group August 13, said Thursday. The group is named for the date the Berlin wall was erected in 1961.

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Study Suggests That U.S. Could Ease Position on Missile Size

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Preliminary results from a new interagency study show that the United States may be able to relax demands for deep cuts in the throw weight of Soviet long-range missiles.

The Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in throw weight, which is the warhead payload that can be lifted off and carried to a target.

U.S. insistence on dismantling most of the Soviet large land-based missiles, which account for most of the throw weight, has been a stumbling block in the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear arms of strategic, or intercontinental, range.

Government officials, when asked about the interagency study, said it indicated that improvements in missile accuracy by both sides made throw weight a less critical factor. According to this view, a highly accurate warhead is found to be almost as effective against a target hardened by concrete, such as a missile silo, as a larger, less accurate warhead.

The study was done by civilian and military experts from the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the staff of the National Security Council.

Intelligence estimates in the study suggest that, as the Russians modernize their missile force, they will reduce throw weight of their own accord. This assumes that they will agree to U.S. proposals for reductions to numbers of missile warheads and will deploy small mobile missiles with single warheads and greater accuracy.

These and other judgments in the study will be reviewed by a group under the chairmanship of William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser. This group will make recommendations to President Ronald Reagan before the Geneva talks resume Oct. 5.

Officials report a growing desire in the White House to make a conciliatory move. This could take the form of modifying the demand for a cut in the combined number of warheads on land-based and sea-based missiles by a third, to 5,000, or raising of the proposed sublimit of 2,500 for warheads on land-based missiles.

More likely, according to the officials, the United States may modify its proposed three ways to reduce the Soviet advantage in throw weight.

One calls for a reduction of the number of Soviet large land-based missiles to 210 from the present 800. Another calls for a cut in the Soviet overall throw weight from 5,950 tons to some figure above the U.S. total of 2,100 tons. In such an event, it has been suggested, the United States may be prepared to drop the sublimit of 2,500 on land-based missile warheads.

Failing both of these, a third way would be for Moscow to put forward a proposal of its own for reducing its superiority in throw weight.

A draft treaty proposed by the United States on July 8 incorporates only the proposed limit of 5,000 on missile warheads. The other numbers have been presented orally by Edward L. Rowley, the chief negotiator.

Officials said the interagency study had been requested by Mr. Reagan in June after he announced that he was dropping the demand that the Soviet Union reduce its total number of missiles, as distinguished from the warheads they carry, by two-thirds and the United States by one-third, to an equal ceiling of 850.

No new total was given, but U.S. negotiators have talked about 1,200. At the same time, they proposed a

separate limit of 400 on long-range bombers for each side. The Soviet proposal has been for an overall ceiling of 1,800 on missiles and bombers, with various sublimits, to be reached by 1990.

According to a number of officials who have seen the new study, it suggests that throw weight has become less important in view of advances in missile accuracy. From this, and based on intelligence regarding Soviet programs, the study concludes that Moscow may in the course of modernizing develop smaller and more accurate missiles.

Officials said the Russians have been testing a small mobile missile with a single warhead and a medium-heavy missile that fit the projected pattern.

The conclusions are expected to be challenged by Pentagon officials, who want to limit throw weight to prevent what they call Soviet "barrage" and "break-out" abilities.

High levels of throw weight would allow Soviet missiles to carry large warheads that could "barrage" or spread over U.S. missile fields and suppress a counterattack. The absence of a limit on throw weight, in the Pentagon view, may also enable the Russians to add extra warheads to missiles and thus "break out" of warhead limits.

New Foreign Minister Chosen in Guatemala; 3 in Cabinet Retained

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's new military leader, General Oscar Mejia Victores, has dismissed the foreign minister, Eduardo Castillo Arriola, and replaced him with Fernando Andrade, a widely respected lawyer who is expected to be more critical of Nicaragua's leftist government.

Government officials said Wednesday that the change was the first in the Guatemalan cabinet since General Mejia Victores came to power in a coup Monday.

Political sources speculated that Mr. Andrade would be sympathetic to General Mejia Victores' views on Nicaragua. The general has said that the Sandinist government is a threat to all of Latin America.

They noted that Mr. Arriola had refused to join Honduras and Costa Rica when they sharply criticized Nicaragua in recent regional peace talks sponsored by the four nations known as the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The government officials also said three other ministers had been confirmed in the posts they held under General Efraim Rios Montt, who was deposed in the coup. The three are Leonardo Figueroa Vil-

late, the finance minister; Arturo Padilla, the economy minister; and Colonel Leonel Ortega Rivas, the communications minister.

Spokesmen for Guatemala's political right said they wanted a transitional government, backed by the country's major political parties, to prepare for a swift return to constitutional rule.

Mario Sandoval Alarón, head of the rightist National Liberation Movement, a leading force in Guatemalan politics for two decades, said the subject had been discussed by five rightist parties and the center-right Christian Democratic Party.

"What we want most of all is democratic elections," Mr. Sandoval said Tuesday. "But pending a return to constitutional rule, we would like a government of national unity including representatives of the major parties."

Government officials and diplomats say the right would benefit most from early elections, chiefly because its parties are well organized and experienced.

General Mejia Victores has pledged to establish a timetable for elections, but has not yet announced a date for voting. General Rios Montt said last month that elections would be held July 1.

White House Gives Boost To Arms Control Agency

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that it is putting more money, people and rank into the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to fulfill President Ronald Reagan's April pledge to "reinvigorate" the office.

The measures announced Wednesday include higher rank for the agency's four presidentially appointed assistant directors and for Edward L. Rowley and Paul H. Nitze, the two chief negotiators at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting strategic and medium-range missiles.

Critics have accused the administration of allowing the once-influential agency to become incapable of accomplishing the tasks assigned to it. They had suggested this was a sign of indifference toward arms control.

The arms control agency was created in 1961 to prepare and manage U.S. participation in international arms control and disarmament negotiations. The State Department also has responsibility for negotiations.

Officials said privately that the changes were intended in part to combat criticism, made in an article in a July newsletter of the Arms Control Association, a nongovernmental group of arms control advocates that includes some former officials of the arms control agency.

"In the last two and a half years, ACDA has become a shambles, largely incapable of performing the tasks assigned to it" by Congress, the article said.

Officials in the arms control agency say that for a variety of reasons the agency has been in turmoil and that morale and influence have declined. But they say that the agency is recovering, that its effectiveness depends on its support in the White House and that Wednesday's actions indicate that this standing there is being restored.

The White House said it would ask Congress to add \$2 million to the agency's \$21.4 million budget approved for next year. An extra \$864,000 will be requested for the current year.

The White House will also ask that 25 professional employees be added over two years. The permanent professional work force had shrunk to 154, the lowest since 1973.

The promotions of Mr. Nitze and Mr. Rowley, officials said, are meant to put the assistant directors on about the same level as assistant secretaries of state and defense and give them equal weight in interagency deliberations.

Officials said the increases in



Kenneth L. Adelman

funds and staff would be used to keep up with what is anticipated to be an expanding number of arms control issues and sessions and to strengthen support for the talks in Geneva and the ability to verify compliance with agreements.

Aside from the Geneva talks, a new Conference on Disarmament in Europe will begin next year, and work could speed up on East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna as well as on nuclear test ban treaties and on allegations that the Soviet Union has violated bans on chemical warfare.

Officials said that whether the changes become important or symbolic would depend largely on how influential the new director, Kenneth L. Adelman, becomes.

U.S. Study Questions Allied Position In Debate on French, British Missiles

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new Library of Congress report has raised questions about a key allied argument in nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, and it suggests that insistence on excluding British and French missiles may conflict with some basic obligations of those countries.

The dispute between Washington and the Kremlin over whether to include about 162 British and French missiles in the Geneva talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear forces is widely recognized as a major obstacle in the way of an agreement, as the report by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress pointed out.

The Soviet Union has argued ever since the talks began in 1981 that the British and French weapons should be taken into account, along with the planned deployment of 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe, in any agreement that puts a limit on Soviet intermediate-range missiles.

The United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the British and French governments all vigorously oppose this view. They argue essentially that the British and French missiles are sovereign

forces not under NATO command, that they are weapons of last resort meant to deter attack on Britain and France and that they cannot therefore deter a Soviet attack on the rest of Western Europe.

While the Library of Congress report reviews many of the arguments advanced by the West and even adds a few more that are frequently overlooked, it also suggests that some of these arguments appear to contradict formal obligations undertaken by Britain and France in both the basic NATO treaty of 1949 and the subsequent Western European Union agreement.

For example, citing many British documents, the report points out that all of Britain's 64 submarine-launched nuclear missiles are assigned to NATO. While they remain under national command during peacetime, the missiles are placed under the supreme allied commander in Europe in time of emergency and the missiles "are targeted in coordination with U.S. Strategic Air Command targeting plans."

The British have reserved the right to withhold use of their nuclear arsenal, the report points out. But so, too, has the United States, whose forces can only be used in defense of NATO on authority of the president.

The French forces — 80 submarine-based missiles and 18 on land — are much more clearly stated to remain under national control in an emergency. France withdrew from the military portion of the NATO alliance in 1966.

However, France and Britain are both signers of the basic 15-nation NATO treaty of 1949 and that treaty, the report said, "commits both Britain and France to come to the defense of the other signatories in a manner appropriate to the attack."

The author of the report, a senior specialist, Charles R. Gellner, said that "no military organization existed at the time this treaty was concluded so whether France refused to participate in NATO's military organization does not matter. The treaty is as binding on France as it is on all signatories."

In portions that tend to buttress Western arguments, however, the report notes that by any measure the Russians have far more intermediate-range missiles and bombers in Europe than does the West.

Since 144 of the 162 British and French missiles are based on submarines, only a handful of those are likely to be at sea at any one time, the report says. These ships should not be equated with Soviet land-based SS-20 missiles that are always ready to fire.

Russia Says Quiz of Ship By U.S. Was Dangerous

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A formal Soviet protest Thursday described as "overt lawlessness and dangerous arbitrariness" the action of a U.S. Navy destroyer in approaching a Soviet freighter off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua on July 30 and asking for details of its cargo.

The Soviet protest note, delivered to a U.S. Embassy official at the Foreign Ministry, described the Soviet vessel involved, the Alexander Ulyanov, as having been on "a routine commercial voyage."

In an apparent warning against a recurrence, the note said that the United States would have to bear

"full responsibility for possible consequences of such actions."

John R. Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, rejected the Soviet protest Thursday, saying the U.S. actions "were in no way provocative or in violation of international law." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Reagan administration officials have said that orders remain in force under which U.S. Navy captains off Central American coasts can question Soviet-Bloc vessels that they believe may be carrying military equipment. The U.S. position has been that the Alexander Ulyanov was carrying helicopters and other military equipment when it was approached.

As related by U.S. officials several days after the incident, the captain of the USS Lynde McCormick approached the Alexander Ulyanov 55 miles off the Nicaraguan coast and asked by radio for details of its origin, destination and cargo. The Soviet captain was said to have replied that his cargo was general merchandise, and the U.S. vessels made no effort to prevent him from continuing his voyage.

The Reagan administration has contended that Soviet-bloc military equipment has been reaching Nicaragua in substantial quantities since 1981, with shipments concentrating on heavy equipment such as tanks, artillery and aircraft. The U.S. officials maintain that some of the equipment is being passed on to anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador.



BLACKED OUT BY BLAZE — New York's garment district remained dark Wednesday as Madison Square Garden, lower left, and the Empire State Building, right, lit up for the night. Officials said a water main ruptured, causing a fire in an underground power substation. The heat was so intense that it shot up an air shaft and started a fire on the roof of a 25-story building. The outage came during the garment district's "market week" when buyers from across the country come to order winter and spring clothing, and losses were estimated in the millions.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency Runs Bogus Chemical Firms

By Leslie Maidand Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal drug agents seeking to draw out potential producers of hallucinogens and other illicit drugs have been operating bogus chemical companies that sell materials and instructions for the manufacture of such dangerous drugs. Then they arrest their customers.

The front companies have attracted business by placing advertisements in magazines, including Popular Science, Biker Lifestyle and High Times.

Officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledge using the tactic in recent years to unmask secret producers of such drugs as LSD, PCP and methamphetamine, although officials declined to say how many cases had been tried or over what period.

Dean Latimer, editor of High Times, a counterculture magazine, says he is upset at being unwittingly used to help trap readers. "I think it's entrapment," he said.

Entrapment can be used as a legal argument for the dismissal of charges on the ground that the government induced a crime that the defendant would otherwise not have committed. However, the government can prevail if it proves the defendant was predisposed to commit the crime.

"We feel it's a viable enforcement technique," said David Cannaday, deputy chief of the Drug En-

forcement Administration's Dangerous Drug Section.

One recent case in Michigan provides an unusual picture of how the technique has been used.

Carl Peterson 2d, 33, responded to advertisements in Popular Science and received a catalog from Universal Solvents in Illinois.

Mr. Peterson, who admits he planned to make methedrine and used an assumed name when he wrote for more information, asked about a component in the manufacture of methedrine, methyl benzyl ketone.

The reply Mr. Peterson received from Universal Solvents last Au-

gust concluded: "The sale and manufacture of this chemical is prohibited unless one is registered with the government. The bottom line is this: We cannot legitimately make or sell this chemical, but we can supply all chemicals and equipment necessary to produce it without restriction."

Mr. Peterson, who had no previous criminal record, recalled what happened when he went to the Universal Solvents office. "They gave me the formula and said if I needed any help, call, and I could talk to a chemist, and he'd help," he said. "I asked, 'Isn't this unlawful?' because I knew it was against the law to make. But he said, 'No, it's public information, and there's no problem on this.'"

When he left he was followed, and the next day agents armed with a search warrant seized the kit and arrested Mr. Peterson and two friends on drug conspiracy charges.

A few weeks ago he entered the Terre Haute Prison Camp in Indiana to begin serving a two-year sentence while his case is on appeal.

His lawyer, Joseph Jenkins, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, criticized the DEA. "They're walking a fine line on this, saying it's not illegal to buy the chemicals but illegal to put

them together to create a controlled substance," Mr. Jenkins said. "These chemicals are not normally available. They create the crime by providing the kit and the instructions."

Thomas P. Puccio, the former federal prosecutor who supervised the FBI's Abscam operation and who spent years prosecuting narcotics cases, questioned the value of this tactic.

"You're not likely to get any real criminal with this approach," Mr. Puccio said. "Only amateurs would respond to ads like that. It seems to me that the DEA could find better things to do with its resources."

Longer Life for Women Attributed to Less Smoking

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A research team has concluded that the reason women live longer than men is that women have smoked fewer cigarettes in their lives, according to a new study in Public Health Reports, a journal published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The conclusion contradicts the speculation of other researchers over the years that job stress and style of life might explain the 7.6-year gap in the life spans of men and women.

The report was prepared by Dean R. Gerstein of the National Research Council and Gus Miller of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, based on a study of a sample population of 8,300 people in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

The researchers drew strong conclusions from their data.

First, they said, the widening gap between the longevity of men and of women may eventually be erased. Both women and men can be expected to die at earlier ages statistically because women now smoke almost as much as men.

Young women are now taking up smoking at a much higher rate than young men. If women's smoking continues to increase, Mr. Gerstein said, women will begin to be afflicted with higher rates of disease at all ages, bringing down their average longevity.

Second, insurance companies that now charge women lower premiums but also give them lower benefits based on sex are "probably doing this on the basis of the wrong factor," Mr. Gerstein said. Insurance benefits should be calculated on the basis of a history of cigarette smoking, not gender, he said.

The new study does not necessarily contradict the idea that stress may be a factor in men dying earlier, Mr. Gerstein said, "because it could be that stress causes men to smoke and so both contribute. But I am not inclined to think that. I think that whatever other factors are left over after smoking is subtracted don't account for much."

In their study, the researchers determined that if cigarette smoking were eliminated as a factor and the higher rate of violent death among young men were discounted, there would be no difference in the life spans of men and women.

U.S. Allows Development In Alaska Wildlife Area

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has removed an island wildlife refuge from the protected wilderness system to allow construction of a major oil exploration staging base, including two airstrips designed to serve C-130 Hercules and jet transport planes.

Alaska's St. Matthew Island, which Congress voted in 1970 to keep "untrammeled by man," was described to an Interior Department memorandum of 1981 as "certainly as close to pure wilderness as can be found in the United States today."

The department decided Wednesday to trade "temporary use" of a 4,110-acre (1,664-hectare) piece of the island for permanent title to patches of new wilderness area amounting to 14,175 acres.

Within hours, seven environmental groups, calling the trade "one of the most damaging and worst of precedents ever set for wildlife management and conservation in this country," filed suit to stop it in U.S. District Court in Anchorage.

William P. Horn, deputy undersecretary of the interior, said Wednesday that the land swap "constitutes a net benefit to the refuge system," since temporary leasing of St. Matthew has given the department permanent title to three times its acreage in wilderness land.

But the environmentalists said that St. Matthew Island is more valuable wilderness than the lands being acquired and that oil spills and the roar of jets are certain to ruin it as a nesting habitat. They also argued that the 14,000 acres being acquired are already sufficiently protected as wilderness.

Atlantic Richfield Co., the seventh largest oil company in the United States, has had its eye on rugged, tundra-topped St. Matthew Island since 1981, mainly because its location, 250 miles (400 kilometers) west of the Alaska mainland, puts it relatively close to prospec-

tive oil-rig sites to the Bering Sea. The island, home of as many as five million protected waterfowl, was included in a 1970 congressional ban on development. When Atlantic Richfield asked the Interior Department for permission to build an air base there in March 1981, the answer was a flat no.

But soon afterward, the U.S. Geological Survey advised Atlantic Richfield to pursue its request "through appropriate channels" and the oil company discussed the possibility of a deal with a consortium of Alaska Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos. The Alaska natives told the Interior Department that they would like to arrange a swap.

That swap was consummated Wednesday, when Mr. Horn signed an agreement with three Alaska native corporations, known collectively as the CIRI Group.

■ Study of Waste Disposal

Cass Peterson of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The Reagan administration has set up a group under Interior Secretary James G. Watt to explore the possibility of using federal lands to store hazardous waste generated by private industry.

The idea has been advanced periodically within the Environmental Protection Agency for nearly a decade, on the ground that public protests have made it nearly impossible for industries to find waste sites on their own. The plan has been scrapped each time, mainly with the argument that taxpayers should not be expected to deal with private industry's waste.

The group, to include representatives from 10 cabinet-level departments, five White House offices, the EPA and the National Academy of Sciences, is to make recommendations to Mr. Watt's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment.

Critics immediately warned that the move would put Mr. Watt in ultimate control of a large part of the government's hazardous waste policy.

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Ready, Aim, Negotiate

If you are confused about the Reagan administration's approach to Central America, the news of the last two weeks is enough. What was billed as strictly routine—sending battle fleets and staging massive maneuvers—is now said to have been calculated, peaceful therapy. And, Secretary of State Shultz says, "It is showing results."

So be it. If the administration wants to turn a cheek, that is all to the good. President Reagan all too recently scorned negotiation with the region's revolutionaries. Check, he now calls it a positive sign that his special envoy met Salvadoran and Nicaraguan leaders.

What will "work" to the U.S. advantage in Central America are arrangements that advance peaceful political evolution and respect for every country's independence. Neither objective justifies the forcible overthrow of Nicaragua's leftist regime or abetting the almost random killing in El Salvador. What will open the way for negotiations is not a Soviet-U.S. propaganda contest at sea, but a more careful use of U.S. power and influence to end El Salvador's civil war and to promote democracy in Nicaragua by peaceful means.

If it is diplomacy Mr. Reagan wants, he may have his opening. A plainly baffled Fidel Castro now talks of pulling his advisers out of Nicaragua if the United States reciprocates in El Salvador. The Sandinista rulers of Nicaragua endorse the idea and talk of a regional deal to end all arms shipments to El Salvador.

That is broadly the course urged by the patient Contadora mediators from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Rhetorically, at least, peace is in the air.

It could be hot air—but, assuming a modicum of good faith, what next?

A sensible step is to let Richard Stone, the presidential envoy, seek a basis for a deal in El Salvador, looking toward a supervised armistice and eventual elections. Making Cuba a party to the discussion, as urged by the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, could help.

On the face of it, the agendas of the government and insurgents in El Salvador are incompatible. The government offers to discuss only the left's participation in elections; the left first wants some power in the interim regime that prepares the vote. But both sides should be sick of the wild killing, which has not much advanced anyone's cause. A military standoff can be a powerful incentive for compromise.

Mr. Reagan's ability to intervene or to help the government achieve "victory" is obviously limited. But the aid furnished so far has surely reduced the insurgents' expectations, too.

When Mr. Stone finally obtained a meeting with a Salvadoran leftist leader, it was in Bogota, with Colombia's President Betancur, a conservative, as the go-between. Mr. Stone doubtless found that this rebel, Ruben Zamora, is a disenchanted democrat, not a rabid revolutionary. The guarantees for pluralism that the United States seeks may be important to Mr. Zamora. Repairing relations among such leaders should have a high priority.

Negotiations, by definition, require compromises. Mr. Reagan has come perilously close to widening conflicts that he should want to contain. Central America's leftists have come dangerously close to forgetting their vulnerability. If the shared benefits of a settlement are mutually understood, it may now be possible to stop the killing and discuss the future in a new tone of voice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Costly Compliment

The strong dollar is a compliment that the rest of the world is currently paying to the United States, but an expensive and inconvenient compliment. As the dollar rises against other major currencies, the prices of American exports rise abroad and foreign imports become more competitive than ever.

Governments say they are intervening in the market, selling dollars to restrain the dollar's rise and buying other currencies to bid them up. That kind of operation is useful to damp down fluctuations in the rate and to make the speculators' game a little more risky for them, but it won't have much effect on the basic alignments of the currencies.

There was a time when governments could hold rates pretty much where they pleased, but those days are gone forever. Money now moves across borders in such volumes and with such speed that no government has the resources to offset it. The rates are being set by much deeper forces. One of them is the impression, widespread around the world, that the United States is a safer place than most to park money. Another is the forecast of a promising recovery of the American economy. After a year of repeated debt and currency crises in Latin America and predictions of weak growth and rising unemployment in Europe, a lot of

people have been moving their wealth to the United States. That tends to push the dollar up, and there is not much that the United States can—or ought to try—to do about it.

But the strong dollar has other causes, which ought to be of real concern to Americans. They arise from the federal government's gigantic budget deficit. The most recent rise in the dollar's international value is apparently related to the very large borrowing operations that the Treasury has been conducting as it proceeds to finance the rapidly rising debt. The deficit is pushing up interest rates, and the interest rates attract funds from abroad. Foreigners sell their own national currencies and buy dollars. That bids up the price of the dollar in the continuous auctions that go on in the trading rooms of the big international banks.

It would be nice to think that someone in the government might somehow, by pulling invisible wires, manipulate the market and force those interest and exchange rates down silently and painlessly. Unfortunately, that is not possible. Intervention isn't capable of it. The only remedy likely to make much difference is reducing the deficit. Until that happens, interest and exchange rates will continue to cast a shadow over the recovery of the economy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

De Facto Industrial Policies

America's industrial policy is not rooted in a general governmental economic approach, unlike its traditional fiscal and monetary policy. Nevertheless, in practice there are governmental measures that constitute a de facto industrial policy, although the pretext for their existence is given as national security, development of high technology, anchoring of the unemployment problem or import control.

Similarly, although West Germany has in principle adopted a market economy, it maintains an industrial policy under the guise of regional or social policies.

—Hiroko Ueno, professor of economics at Seikei University, in Look Japan (Tokyo).

A Salvadoran Front Line

Both President Reagan and his critics need to stand back and look at what the United States is trying to achieve in Central America. The aim is to prevent the replacement of brutal right-wing regimes, which the United States had tolerated far too long, by equally brutal left-wing ones.

The front line is El Salvador, not because it is yet a country where the rule of law and human rights mean much (although far-right savagery is slowly being tamed) but because, as last year's election showed, at least two-thirds of its people object to being "liberated" by the revolutionary left.

If, but only if, President Reagan concluded

that the Salvadoreans had lost the stomach and the means to fight, would he be right to abandon the country and make a stand on the next defensible hill. Democratic but feeble Hondurans is an easy target for guerrilla penetration. Guatemala's bloodthirsty soldiers make that country a hard place to fall back on. That leaves Mexico's southern border and Costa Rica's northern border as the alternative places to make a stand. Better, surely, to hold the line at El Salvador.

—The Economist (London).

Just as a string of military successes against Marxist guerrillas transformed the mood in San Salvador, the appearance of Henry A. Kissinger on the Central American stage revived fears that El Salvador might be sacrificed to a U.S.-Soviet accommodation.

Salvadoran officials have become much too astute to express publicly anything less than satisfaction that so eminent a statesman is concerned with the banana republic. But in private they misgivingly concern about the position of the U.S. naval display with the Kissinger commission. "We are afraid Dr. Kissinger will talk President Reagan into making the trade," a Salvadoran official told us. That long-feared "trade" amounts to taking the pressure off Nicaragua's Marxist regime in return for keeping hands off El Salvador.

But in San Salvador, if not in Washington, it is an ineradicable fact that no Central American nation can be secure while a Sandinista regime calls for "revolution without borders."

—Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

FROM OUR AUG. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: How Americans View Japan

TOKIO—Count Okuma, in a series of articles in the "Hochi," discussing Japan's world position, has said: "The rise of Japan has caused America to entertain the intention to acquire control of the Pacific. Americans thought Japan would usurp the markets of China and drive them and the Europeans from Asia. American public opinion regards Japan as America's rival, hence a powerful navy must be constructed against the Rising Sun; but I doubt this policy against Japan will continue, since the American government follows public opinion, which is likely to change with better light on the real attitude of Japan. America has no enemy at present, and it will be thoughtless if America purposely makes an enemy by inflaming public opinion against Japan."

1933: Refugee Jews to Palestine

PARIS—A proposal to settle the problem of refugee Jews by sending them to Palestine will be submitted to the World Zionist Congress at Prague this month by the American delegation. Morris Rottenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, has revealed. Palestine is the chief hope of the German Jews, who are now "heimatless," he said. When questioned about the opportunity in Palestine, he waxed enthusiastic. "There are about 225,000 Jews in Palestine, and the number was increased by 40,000 in the last two years. Palestine is the one place in the world where there is no unemployment. Agriculture is prospering and considerable progress is being made in the cities as well. The present favorable conditions have been attained within thirteen years."

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America Should View Japan as Equal

By Isaac Shapiro

NEW YORK—Monday will bring the 38th anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. Almost four decades have elapsed, yet there is continued American reluctance to treat Japan as a mature equal.

For the first time since World War II Japan has a prime minister who has publicly said that true independence is impossible as long as Japan depends on the United States for its territorial security. Yasuhiro Nakasone has also said that the Japanese constitution must eventually be revised because it leaves room for doubt about Japan's possession of its own defense forces.

Mr. Nakasone is clearly paving the way for the emergence of a more independent—although still friendly—Japan. Yet many Americans in and out of government cling to the notion that Japan's security should continue to be guaranteed by the United States under the one-sided Japan-United States Security Treaty of 1960, which is viewed by many as the cornerstone of a semi-permanent, bilateral "alliance."

At the same time they baste Japan for failing to increase its defense spending enough to achieve an effective and independent conventional defense.

America cannot have it both ways. If it wants Japan to rearm and be able to defend itself, it must stop asserting a need to preserve the relationship in its present lopsided form.

The 1960 treaty is obsolete. Japan stands on the threshold of a new era, with the past four decades serving as a transition from defeat to real independence, including full responsibility for defense.

To help Japan increase its defense efforts, the

United States should move from a bilateral accord to a multilateral defense arrangement in the Pacific, in which Japan would be a leading—but not the only—participant, along with the United States. I think Japan is now ready for this, but it is up to the United States to take the lead.

Americans generally fail to appreciate the profound changes that have taken place in Japanese attitudes toward patriotism and defense since the war. Foreigners tend to count too much on the permanence and popularity of Japanese pacifism. True pacifism—abnegation of the use of force even in self-defense—is a minority movement in Japan. The results of June's upper-house elections confirm the view long held by some that the Japanese people are ready—psychologically, if not economically—to assume responsibility for their defense.

The establishment in Japan of an Alliance for the Promotion of an Independent Constitution and the firm commitment to constitutional revision by the governing Liberal Democratic Party are symbolic of this new attitude.

Many Japanese are heard to say, in effect: "In the past 100 years we have had one constitution that followed a German model and one constitution that followed an American model. Isn't it time for a Japanese model?"

Constitutional change would free Japan from restrictions that theoretically prevent a more significant Japanese contribution to the defense

of the western Pacific. Speaking in New York in May, Prime Minister Nakasone said: "I harbor the dream that the United States, the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and all of the other countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean can come together to create a new economic and cultural sphere in the 21st century."

Such a community could ease America's burden of defending Japan and the western Pacific, without giving rise to justifiable concern about a resurgence of Japanese militarism. The warm reception accorded Mr. Nakasone during his recent visit to Southeast Asia belies the view that Japanese militarism is viewed by Japan's former Asian enemies as a realistic threat.

The Japanese-U.S. treaty can no longer be defended as necessary for restraining long-abandoned Japanese ambitions in Asia.

In any event, Japan is not a probationer, and America is not its probation officer.

Countries, like individuals, need space. It is time the United States stopped pressuring Japan on defense and let it chart a more independent course. Americans might then be surprised to find a Japan willing to shoulder its defense burdens and to participate fully in the global political and economic order in a manner consistent with American interests and with Japan's emerging status as a historically independent, highly civilized and mature industrial power.

The writer, an American lawyer, was born and reared in Japan, where he spent the war years. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Need Is for Arabs to Recognize Israel

By Bayard Rustin

NEW YORK—In 1947 the United Nations agreed that the area west of the Jordan River be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The Arabs refused, invading the state of Israel on the day it was established. Israel defended itself, and was left in control of an area slightly larger than that which the UN General Assembly had authorized. To this day Israel has been accepted by the Arab nations—except Egypt, which recognized Israel in 1977.

We have witnessed a series of wars against Israel. There is general agreement that these wars are dangerous and that the dangers involve not only the countries that are directly engaged but also all human beings. The Middle East conflict has exacerbated East-West tensions, it has led to enormous concentrations of armaments in the area, it has facilitated the spread of terrorism, and it has raised the possibility that the nuclear war might involve the nuclear-armed superpowers. Ending the Arab-Israeli conflict is therefore vital, even though it would not necessarily bring peace to the Middle East.

After all, there have been about 30 inter-Arab conflicts since World War II that have not involved Israel. By now it is clear that the Arab-Israeli conflict will end only when the Arab states agree to accept Israel as a legitimate sovereign state. The refusal to do so has been the root of the conflict. Despite rumors to the contrary, or ambiguous hints, the Arab states have rejected every opportunity to extend such recognition.

So has the PLO. Issam Sartawi, its leading proponent of recognition, was assassinated. Yasser Arafat's present difficulties indicate that he could not offer PLO recognition of Israel even if he wanted to.

What has U.S. policy consisted of during this period? Although I am not privy to secret diplomacy, I know from my own experience and from conversations with Reagan administration officials that the general U.S. approach has been to pressure Israel into "concessions." So far as I know there has been no public strategy of pressuring the Arab states to recognize Israel. This is puzzling, since Israel cannot end the state of war—only the Arab states can.

Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank has been misguided from the outset. The extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, with the appearance of annexation, is similarly imprudent. Other charges that could be leveled against Israel are that it has expanded its borders by conquest and that it is treating its Arab population as second-class citizens. Yet these actions are a direct result of the unending war waged against Israel for 35 years.

Every border expansion was a direct result of warfare that was either initiated or provoked by the Arab states. Israel can scarcely be faulted for trying to secure its borders while it is under constant threat of attack. When Egypt made peace with Israel, the Sinai was returned on schedule. Thus, while Israel's conduct is not without blemish, it is a direct outcome of Arab intransigence.

Charges of Israeli mistreatment of Arab residents regrettably are true.

However, within the context of relentless war and terrorism, and in comparison with other nations that face less dire threats, Israel fares quite admirably.

The United States, for example, placed all the Japanese on the West Coast in concentration camps in 1942 without changing them with a single act of subversion or sabotage. Examine Argentina, South Africa, Zimbabwe or any other nation that is threatened by internal violence. Judged by the criteria by which most nations meet such threats, Israel's treatment of its Arab population has been restrained and even exemplary.

It is specious to claim that the Arab refusal to recognize Israel arises from these or other defects in Israel's behavior. It is, rather, the very existence of Israel that the Arab states oppose. The latest evidence has been Arab pressure on Lebanon to try to prevent

that hapless country from signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Given these conditions, U.S. policy should be directed, openly and insistently, at nothing less than Arab recognition of Israel within secure and negotiated borders. Pressure on Israel to halt its settlements is all to the good, but it will be counterproductive without stronger insistence that the Arab states recognize Israel.

I am not such an optimist as to believe that U.S. pressure on the Arab world, or on specific Arab countries, will be successful in the immediate future. There may have to be steps and compromises along the way. But the ultimate objective must be clearly and openly stated to all.

The writer, an American civil rights activist, recently visited the Middle East in a Socialist International delegation led by Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

American-Israeli Relations Are Fine

By Zeev Chafetz

NEW YORK—More than six years after Menachem Begin came to power and a little more than a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, relations between Israel and the United States are more harmonious and tranquil than at almost any time since the October 1973 war.

Last summer there were dire predictions by American pundits that Mr. Begin had finally gone too far and that the war in Lebanon would irreparably damage the American-Israeli relationship. American public opinion, including Jewish opinion, was said to be turning against Israel, and many in Congress criticized Israel's conduct of the war.

The Reagan administration was said to be outraged and prepared to press Mr. Begin to surrender the West Bank and Gaza. President Reagan's peace plan seemed to confirm that view. The world waited for the crunch in American-Israeli relations.

But things haven't worked out that way. In contrast to many journalists and professional observers, the American public has apparently had little difficulty grasping the justification for Israel's move against the

PLO. Recent public opinion polls show a higher rate of approval of Israel than before June 1982.

Most American Jews remain solidly behind Israel, and the Jewish "spokesmen" who took vocal part in last summer's fashionable savaging of Israel look like drum majorettes without a parade. Congress, which is always sensitive to Israel's popularity among its constituents, has pushed to increase American aid.

Perhaps the single most significant improvement in U.S.-Israel relations has come from relaxation of pressure for change in Israel's policy toward the West Bank, long the most serious irritant in the two countries' relations. This has led to greater cooperation on other matters, including the United States' Lebanese diplomacy, and has ushered in a period of highly visible mutual admiration between Jerusalem and Washington.

What is behind this honeymoon? How long will it last?

Some observers point out that the Reagan administration, like its predecessors since 1967, is committed to Israeli withdrawal from most of the West Bank and Gaza. They argue that this commitment—now muted, in part because of Washington's preoccupation with Central America and in part because, as the election season approaches, the president seeks support from Israel's American friends—will undoubtedly reassert itself in the future.

This is possible, of course. But many Americans seem to be changing their view of both the West Bank and the broader question of the United States' role in the Middle East. What is behind this change?

First, the incessant feuding among Arab countries, splits in the PLO and the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war make a mockery of the premise that any single issue, including the West Bank, is the key to Middle East stability. That, in turn, makes it less im-

portant to find an immediate solution for the future of the area.

Second, the refusal by Jordan and the PLO to accept President Reagan's peace plan has underscored the Israeli argument that many Arabs prefer nurturing the Palestinian grievance to settling it. Why, after all, should President Reagan accord greater urgency to the question of the West Bank than do the leaders of Jordan and the PLO?

Third, the Reagan administration now understands that both the Soviet presence in Syria and President Hafez al-Assad's rejectionist approach pose a potential threat to pro-Western regimes such as King Hussein in Jordan and President Amin Gemayel in Lebanon. Israel's cooperation is essential in countering such a threat—and a good working relationship with the United States is necessary to obtain that cooperation. Such a relationship rests on the Israeli government's confidence that the United States is not actively undermining what Jerusalem considers its vital interests.

Finally, the oil glut has sharply reduced the importance of the Middle East in America's short-term foreign policy. The great political and economic influence of the oil-producing countries and what was seen as the need to placate them on the Palestinian issue are less significant than at any time in the last decade.

It is impossible to predict how long this warmth between Israel and the United States will last. For now, at least, it appears that an essential concert of interest has replaced the suspicion and ambiguity that had marred their relations in the last few years. Mr. Begin is undoubtedly pleased that this improvement has come without the need to compromise any of his basic policies or perceptions.

The writer, on leave from the Israeli government press office, is preparing a book on American press coverage of the Middle East. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Armenians in the News

In reporting Armenian terrorist acts, you invariably repeat the Armenian accusations against Turks. You do not, as a rule, tell your readers what motivates Irish terrorists, for example.

Do you not realize that the primary objective of Armenian terrorists is to get the press to publicize their allegations? The terrorists know they have access to free publicity every time they shed blood.

MANMOHAN SINGH,
New Delhi.

I find your reporting on Armenians and Armenia Turkish-biased.

H. ARSLANIAN,
Brazzaville, Congo.

Industrial Policies

Regarding the editorial "Industrial Policies" (IHT, June 30):

I should like to congratulate you very warmly for the content and spirit of your leading editorial on a theme which I would call "ideology and mutual understanding."

As an economist working in the field of structural adjustment and trade policy—until the end of last

Building Democracy

Regarding "Brinkmanship Is Fine—When It Works" (IHT, Aug. 3):

Ernest Conine approvingly quotes a study asserting, "Discrete uses of armed forces are often an effective way of achieving near-term foreign policy objectives." The problem with U.S. policy in Central America lies not so much in the potential failure of brinkmanship in the short-term as in the absence of a clear long-term foreign policy strategy.

While voicing empty demands for "democracy and human rights" in the region, the Reagan administration

Armenians in the News

has never promulgated a strategy for achieving such ends, short of the short-term "solution" of military pressure. It is the lack of a long-term strategy that proves so clearly upsetting to so many people.

The belief that democracy can be established overnight, be it through negotiations or military pressure, is clearly false. That elections are held is not in and of itself proof that democracy prevails, nor that subsequent elections and alteration in government may follow.

To be self-sustained, democracy needs the consent of the governed and a political culture. These fundamental ingredients of democratic nation-building should not be ignored in a foreign policy.

IVO H. DAALDER,
Oxford, England.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

J. Robinson, Economist, Is Dead at 79

She Was a Collaborator Of Keynes at Cambridge

New York Times Service

LONDON — Joan Robinson, 79, a Cambridge University economist with socialist views who was a collaborator of John Maynard Keynes, died Aug. 5 in Cambridge. She had been ill for several years and in a coma for months.

One of the world's foremost economists, she was part of the circle of Cambridge scholars who helped Keynes formulate his theory of full employment. She later elaborated that theory and made contributions in international trade and the economics of growth and development.

Her name was repeatedly submitted for the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, but she never won the award. "I was surprised that she never received the Nobel Prize," said Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who did win the award and whose ideas Mrs. Robinson contested.

"She has been a very contentious figure, but also a very important figure," said Samuelson. "From the earliest days of her career, Mrs. Robinson developed a reputation for questioning the direction professional economics was taking. In 1933, for example, she published 'Economics of Imperfect Competition,' which said that economies did not consist of the perfectly competitive markets that are so often assumed in economic theory, and which offered alternatives."

"She was a major figure in 20th-century economics partly because she did not just go along," said Duncan Foley, a Barnard College economist. "As a result, she was a rallying point for many people who thought mainstream economics was becoming too apologetic."

Mrs. Robinson was outspoken about the issues she considered most important — from the injustices of capitalist economies and the problems of the Third World to the danger of the arms race. She was known to say that the purpose of studying economics was not to acquire a set of ready-made answers to economic questions, but to learn how to avoid being deceived by economists.

She was born in Camberley, Surrey, on Oct. 31, 1903, to what an associate described as a "family of dissenting aristocrats." In 1926, a year after she completed her studies at Girton College, Cambridge, she married Sir E.A.G. Robinson, a distinguished economist in his own right, who had been a lecturer when she was a student. She was made a professor of economics in 1965, when she was elected to the chair from which her husband, who survives her, had retired.

Satsuo Yamamoto
TOKYO (AP) — Satsuo Yamamoto, 73, a director whose films depicted the brutality of war, died of cancer Thursday in a Tokyo hospital. His films included "Vacuum Zone," about Japanese military life during World War II, and the three-part "War and Man."

Mr. Yamamoto, who was active in leftist movements from his days at Waseda University, where he majored in theater, joined the Toho Movie Studio in 1937. During World War II he was drafted and sent to China. After Japan's defeat he co-directed the first Japanese anti-war movie after 1945, "War and Peace," based on an original script.

His films often portrayed Japanese military brutality before and during the war, as well as postwar corruption in Japanese corporations.

Mr. Yamamoto also directed "White Ivory Tower," about corrupt doctors and hospitals.

Sidney Homer
NEW YORK (NYT) — Sidney Homer, 80, economist, author, bond trader and financial raconteur long known as the Bard of Wall Street, died Tuesday in New York of heart disease after a long illness. He was a honorary managing director of the New York investment banking firm Salomon Brothers.

Mr. Homer assembled one of the first professional teams of bond market analysts at Salomon Brothers, including his successor, Henry Kaufman, now one of Wall Street's best-known economists.

First Pier Put in Place For Dutch Flood Wall
BURGHSLUIS, Netherlands — The first of 66 huge concrete piers to support a new flood barrier in the southwestern Netherlands was successfully floated into position Wednesday night, the Ministry of Public Works said Thursday.

The piers are to be placed across an estuary with 63 huge steel gates suspended between them. The gates are to be lowered in stormy weather to form a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) dam.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES
Details from:
The Secretary
Associated Hospitals
Bellbridge
Dublin, Ireland.



RESCUE OPERATION — George Carsten, island keeper on Malpelo off South Africa's Atlantic coast, with an oil-covered gannet he and his assistants rescued. Hundreds of birds on the islands off the coast, mainly gannets and a rare variety of penguin, have been caught in oil from the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, which burned and broke in two Saturday. Officials said Thursday, however, that southeasterly winds had spread the slick away from the coastline.

South Korea Pardons 700 Dissidents

United Press International

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan granted clemency Thursday to almost 700 political dissidents and more than 1,200 common criminals to commemorate the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan after World War II.

Although it is a common practice to pardon prisoners on national holidays, Thursday's clemency covered more political prisoners than ever before.

Among those pardoned are 120 people who took part in a 10-day uprising in Kwangju in May 1980 and 10 people convicted of setting fire to a U.S. cultural center in Pusan in March 1982.

The clemency order, which is to take effect Friday, benefits 695 political dissidents and 1,249 common criminals, according to Lee Jim Hie, the minister of culture and information. Some will be freed, some will have their sentences reduced and some will have their civil rights reinstated.

U.S. Inflation Since '76 Makes More Millionaires
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Thanks to inflation, there may have been as many as 500,000 millionaires in the United States in 1981, compared with 180,000 in 1976, the Internal Revenue Service says.

But what inflation adds, it takes away in real value. The \$1 million in 1981 was worth only \$677,121 in 1976. Broadening the definition of wealth to assets of more than \$300,000, the IRS found 4.5 million persons in the category in 1981, or 2 percent of the population.

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Allies of Khomeini Assail Rival Moslems

Reuters

TEHRAN — Some supporters of Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, having seen the country's communist Tudeh Party dissolved earlier this year, are now turning their sights on a secretive group of religious opponents.

Their target is the Hojati Society, which they accuse of rejecting Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership.

Criticism of the society has coincided with a campaign against private-sector opponents of the government's economic policies and the resignation of two ministers regarded as favoring private business.

No one has openly accused the two of being connected with the Hojati. But some politicians have closely coupled their criticism of the society with comments on the resignations and economic issues.

The differences between Ayatollah Khomeini's followers and the secretive Hojati revolve around political issues as immediate as the question of who should run the country.

But they spring from what appear to the outsider to be some of the more esoteric points of centuries-old Shiite Muslim theology. The society believes the only figure who can legitimately rule on Earth is the Twelfth Imam, a religious leader who it says has been hidden from human sight since the 19th century but who will return at the end of time to usher in an era of justice and peace.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers also look forward to the return of the Twelfth Imam, but they say that in the meantime society should be governed by the most prominent religious figure of the day.

They charge that despite the Hojati Society's assurances, its rejection of all authority except the Twelfth Imam's must mean that it does not accept the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Shiite Muslims also believe that the Twelfth Imam will return at a time when corruption and evil on Earth have reached a peak.

The Hojati Society says this means that any attempt to reduce corruption will delay his return and must therefore be avoided at all costs.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers, committed to restoring social justice after what they see as the evils of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's reign, reject that interpretation.

There has been tension between Ayatollah Khomeini's closest followers and the Hojati Society at least since the Islamic revolution of 1979 overthrew the shah.

In one recent example, the Iranian press reported that in May of this year a crowd of Khomeini supporters had forced Hojati members to close an exhibition they had set up in Tehran to celebrate the Twelfth Imam's birthday.

Then at the end of the Moslem fasting period of Ramadan in mid-July, Ayatollah Khomeini emerged from a month of seclusion to deliver a speech that contained what appeared to be a clear warning to the Hojati Society.

"Another group's theme is to let sin become rampant so that the Twelfth Imam appears," he said. "What is he coming for? The Twelfth Imam comes to remove sin. Are we to commit sin to make him appear? Shun such crookedness."

He added, "For God's sake if you are Moslems and for the sake of your country if you are nationalists, get rid of factionalism and enter into the wave that is now taking the nation. Do not swim against it, for it will break your arms and legs."

Two weeks later the Hojati Society said it was "suspending" its activities because of the speech.

Iran Says Economy Is Growing Again Despite Gulf War, Property Problems

Reuters

TEHRAN — The Iranian economy has begun to grow again during the past two years, recovering from the slump that followed the Islamic revolution of 1979, newly published figures show.

The minister of state in charge of budget organization, Mohammed Taki Banki, was quoted this week by the national press agency as saying Iran's economy grew by an estimated 7 percent in the 12-month period that ended in March.

A central bank report issued this week said the economy as measured by the gross domestic product had grown 2.2 percent in the previous year, to 2.62 billion rials (\$30.1 billion). During the year after the revolution, the economy shrank 4 percent and in 1980-81 a further 16.5 percent, the report showed.

It claimed successes for the economy in 1981-82 but admitted many difficulties, among them the war with Iraq, the failure to settle problems over property ownership and the "lack of any single, comprehensive economic program."

Since March, the government has approved a detailed five-year economic plan that is to be presented to the parliament soon.

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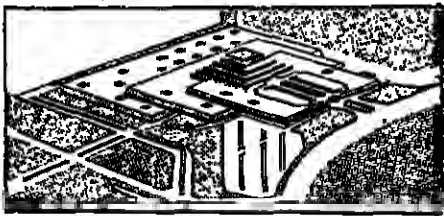
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Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1163.1	1158.8	1162.5	+4.7
50 Ind	2434.1	2428.5	2432.5	+4.0
65 Ind	4725.1	4718.5	4722.5	+7.0

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	1638.1	1632.5	1637.5	+5.0
Utilities	163.1	162.5	163.0	+0.5
Finance	163.1	162.5	163.0	+0.5
Transp.	163.1	162.5	163.0	+0.5

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
Aug. 10	100,000	200,000	1,100
Aug. 11	100,000	200,000	1,100
Aug. 12	100,000	200,000	1,100

Market Summary, Aug. 11

Market Diaries

NYSE AMEX

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1163.1	1158.8	1162.5	+4.7
AMEX	2434.1	2428.5	2432.5	+4.0

AMEX Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX	2434.1	2428.5	2432.5	+4.0

NYSE Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1163.1	1158.8	1162.5	+4.7

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	1163.1	1158.8	1162.5	+4.7

NASDAQ Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
NASDAQ	1163.1	1158.8	1162.5	+4.7

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1983 High Low Quot. Close

	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	1983	High	Low	Quot.	Close
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Leni Riefenstahl and one of her photographs of the Nuba.

Triumph of a Will ...

by Joseph Fitchett

MUNICH — At age 81 and seeking vindication, Leni Riefenstahl is finally writing her memoirs, giving her version of the documentary films she made in Nazi Germany turned her first into the world's leading woman film director and then after World War II into an artistic pariah — and how she regained an audience as a still photographer.

"For years, they wanted the memoirs, but I couldn't, it was too painful," she says. "I didn't want to write if I had to suffer too much to be free writing it."

Originally a movie actress, she directed her first movie in 1932, "Blue Light," is the story of an exceptional woman who is mysteriously guided by a previously unconquered mountain and who is killed by villagers jealous of her unique gift ("It was the story of me," Riefenstahl says now). The success of this film brought her an order from Hitler to make "Triumph of the Will," a hypnotic evocation of a Nazi rally soon after he came to power, and, above all, "Olympia," a four-hour celebration of the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

She was acclaimed for her artistic success but, critics said after the war, this could not justify works that provided propaganda support for the Nazis. Riefenstahl was never able to make another movie. Gradually, however, she was able to work again (initially using her former husband's name, Jacobs), this time as a photographer. Her images of primitive African tribespeople, capturing a culture just before it disappeared, gained worldwide attention when her book "The Last of the Nuba," was published in 1973.

The revival of her career — inevitably accompanied by renewed controversy about her Nazi background and sensual, violent subject matter — has now driven Riefenstahl to tell her own story. To convince future generations, she wants to recreate her life as she felt it, dramatizing her passion for creation, which, she says, blinded her to the politics of her patron, Hitler. Bridling at suggestions that she worships a cult of physical beauty, she says her autobiography is intended to explain the aesthetic approach in her work.

This need to justify herself has gradually taken precedence over all her other projects: photography, unfinished films, planned books. "Now I could do things I was prevented from doing for 20 years, but I've stopped everything for the memoirs," she explained in an interview at her home — a casual, functional house in a lakeside village outside Munich.

She has given up on help from ghostwriters. Four of them were tried, but they were "too far from what I feel," she says in her accented, pungent English. "Now I do it with my own hand." It is delicate surgery, laying bare the veins of experience beneath the scar-tissue of polemic. She writes with only an assistant, Wera Bauer, an admiring young woman who lives nearby and comes daily in the pine-scented house. The only other regular visitor is her longtime cameraman, Horst Kettner, 40.

Both women work looking out into the woods, seated at a long white desk with tape recorders, electric typewriters and boxes of files containing correspondence, clippings and court judgments from the stream of lawsuits she has filed, and won, over what she says are slanderous exaggerations about her Nazi links. Daily, she dictates her recollections of one of this century's longest artistic careers, beginning as a film star in mountain-climbing romances, a popular genre in Germany in the 1920s. Her assistant types each episode, then

helps her go over it line by line, weighing each word, testing synonyms that might recapture the moment more vividly.

"She starts early every morning," Bauer explains, "except occasionally when she has had a painful night." In a skiing accident three years ago, Riefenstahl broke her hip badly (a similar fracture in childhood cut short her first artistic ambitions as a dancer). But a plastic hip has not ended her scuba-diving expeditions to the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, in pursuit of her latest artistic passion, underwater photography, which she took up at 70.

Looking decades younger than her age, she makes an entrance down her home's open stairs, wearing high heels despite her fragile hip. A simple cream dress and rope of pearls sets off her hair, now blonde, although she was brunette in films. She has the kind of imperishable beauty that, even her critic Susan Sontag concedes, "only gets pryer, more metallic and healthier-looking with age." In her smile, there is a flash of the engaging, confident young beauty who conquered mountains and men, knew it and loved it.

In her new, serene mood, she has agreed to resume the rare volume published with "Olympia," a book of ravishing black-and-white stills from the film, including some of the first nude movies. "Let people see for themselves that it is about sport and not a kind of pro-German byline," she says, "that it seeks a kind of abstract beauty by putting bodies against the sky instead of an ordinary background, yes, that it is most of all about beauty."

Her conception of beauty is offended by the work of postwar West German filmmakers. "The new generation of Germans can't make art because they are afraid. It's a kind of sickness," she says. "They can't be proud, and they are not comfortable with beauty. It's fantastic, no? We all want to be beautiful, it's normal so."

Her aesthetic passion — until the memoirs interrupted other activities — focuses on an extraordinary form of underwater photography she discovered through Douglas Faulkner, an American photographer, who has become a friend. "He's crazy, but a good artist is always crazy, at least in most people's eyes," she explains, "and I've always been drawn to exceptional people."

Introduced by Faulkner to ocean reefs around the world, she discovered myriad tiny marine animals that appear dull to the unaided eye but, under special lighting and with filters, become brilliant objects, resembling psychedelic plants or baroque jewelry.

"To get this, you must be a photographer, not just a diver with a camera," she says, as the slides are being shown. "You must have passion."

The images — each a kind of abstract painting — flow into one another with the compelling continuity of her early films. In the darkness, watching the slides, Riefenstahl seems to loosen up and move slightly away from the set responses that she has given in countless interviews.

The uncompleted project she regrets most, she says, was a planned film on Penelope, the Amazon heroine of Heinrich von Kleist whose tragic mixture of male pride and female passion fascinates Riefenstahl.

"I never felt any different from men," she says. "But sometimes men were jealous of my success, especially because I was a woman." A feminist in practice and a half-acknowledged heroine of the women's movement, she shunned the cause because, she says, only exceptional individuals interest her.

She does not want to elaborate on this subject or on politics. "My problem is time," she insists, gesturing to a shelf of film cans. "I've

kept my footage on African tribesmen for 18 years because only I can edit it, but I've always had to concentrate instead on taking pictures to make money."

Africa opened up to her in 1956, when a friend unexpectedly repaid a prewar loan, and she was able to afford a plane ticket to Kenya. Using simple camera equipment, she started filming tribal life, and eventually succeeded in capturing extraordinary scenes of ritual among the Nuba in southern Sudan. "It was a pure world, which I alone was able to photograph before it was destroyed, corrupted from within by civilization."

The film project never materialized. Invariably, at the last minute, financing would dry up, arrangements would be canceled and work halted, apparently because of threats of a public scandal if she were permitted to direct a movie. "Every time a contract was signed, my enemies shot," she says.

Effectively barred from movie cameras, she turned to Leicas. "Everywhere I looked, I saw film. What I could have done, though, I wasn't able to," she says. But what of her celebrated photographs? "Only my small children," she says, wistful about the films she wanted to make.

Gradually, European magazines began to use her pictures and commission her work. She covered the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich for The Sunday Times of London, and the next year, a Munich publisher decided to issue her first book on the Nuba tribesmen, some 15 years after she started filming them.

Despite public acclaim, her African pictures were criticized by Sontag and others for exalting physical force, primitive sensuality and collective obedience — themes, these critics say, that foster Fascist values.

Riefenstahl takes strong exception. "The tribesmen fascinated and impressed me by their beauty, harmony and prudence. Their strength! It is their strong, genuine feelings." Since she took the pictures, even these remote Nuba villages have become dreary shantytowns where ancient ritual has become a tatty tourists' show.

"People have accused me of bribing the Nuba to perform for my camera. That's another lie. We won their confidence by living among them and administering simple medical care. You can't get pictures like mine by paying for them, not at least of exceptional people like the Nuba."

Of her lifelong celebration of the human body, another critic, Jonas Mekas, seems to offer the most perceptive summing up: "If you are an idealist, you'll see idealism in her pictures; if you are a classicist, you'll see an ode to classicism; if you are a Nazi, you'll see Nazism in her work."

Extraordinary beauty has always attracted Riefenstahl. In Japan recently for a major retrospective of her photos, she managed to shoot a series of full-frontal nude portraits of a secretive Japanese group who tattoo their bodies in rich, abstract designs. The only parts of their skin left untouched are their hands and faces, so they can walk in the streets without being recognized.

But this material may never reach the stage of a Riefenstahl book. "I just work on the memoirs now, that's why I don't give interviews any more," she says, drawing a visitor down beside her on the workbench where she sorts her thousands of slides. African tribespeople, skiers and other athletes, underwater scenes and friends from all over the world: the slides lie ready for another scheduled book, "The World of Leni Riefenstahl."

"Time, so much of it when I could hardly work, now so little when I have so much to do," she says.

Recipe for a Publishing House

LONDON — Sven Erik Bergh is an international book publisher who keeps his staff to a minimum and his office in his briefcase. He uses free-lance editors and translators and his largest company, in Malmö, Sweden, employs only four people. Instead of renting offices in the countries where he has publishing houses — Swit-

MARY BLUME

zerland, West Germany, Spain and his native Sweden — Bergh buys a home, a grand piano for his wife — a concert pianist — and a recipe book for himself because he does the cooking.

Recently, Bergh bought a house in New York's Westchester county, a Steinway and a copy of Betty Crocker. The signs were clear: Bergh was going to set up business, and so he has. Using New York and Chicago distributors, he will start publishing under the Bergh Westchester Press, Inc. imprint in 1984. The titles remain secret for the moment, but he plans to publish up to 10 books a year, starting off with European and African authors.

Print runs will be small. "I think the States now has room for so-called small books," Bergh said while passing through London on his way in New York. "I have a certain advantage over my American colleagues since I can read non-English-language books myself." He is fluent in most European languages and, being multilingual, can rely solely on his own judgment.

"The difficulty for an American publisher is that he has to rely on a reader's report, which will tell him about the literary merits of the manuscript but not about the sales possibilities. If you have to rely on reader and critics, you can end up publishing a dead duck."

Bergh's five ducks have ranged from Thornton Wilder to V.S. Naipaul, from C.G. Jung to Ernest K. Gann, a popular novelist. He has just bought the Swedish rights to Juliette Greco's autobiography, and in September Ediciones Sven Erik Bergh of Malmö will publish a book by Mercedes Salisachs on Pablo Casals.

"I will publish a book on UFOs or a novel on ancient Egypt or Nietzsche's poems," Bergh

says. He draws the line at textbooks and coffee-table books.

Bergh joined a big Swedish publisher, Esselte, for a crash course in the trade and came up with such ideas, heretical then in Sweden, as holding cocktail parties to launch a book. Two days before he was in leave on a trip in America, the Germans occupied Denmark and Norway. He stayed on in Sweden, and the first book he produced on his own was "Defeat and Victories on the European Battlefield from the Persians in the Finnish Winter War."

"It was the first book saying we could win the war. From the time of the ancient Greeks it proved that it was not the size of the army that was important, but the morale." The book was a propaganda attempt to arouse Sweden. "It was to counter defeatism. After all, we could have done something." The first printing was 10,000; within months 45,000 copies were sold.

Sweden remained neutral but Bergh was going beyond his own frontiers. The Germans had prevented the sale and publication in occupied Europe of English-language books as well as books by blacklisted authors. Bergh went in see diplomats at the British and American embassies in Stockholm and got in touch with British publishers. A network was quickly set up whereby one copy each of books chosen by the British publisher and printed on bible paper were delivered to Bergh's Swedish publishing house by diplomatic pouch. They were then reproduced by offset and exported in sealed wagons as neutral Swedish property to Switzerland. From there they were distributed to the remainder of free Europe and smuggled into the occupied countries.

Bergh made his first wartime trip to London in 1942, when there was still one flight from Stockholm per week. "The Londoners were so

cool that the porter at the Hyde Park Hotel had misplaced the key to the bomb shelter," he said.

Lo London, Bergh astonished British publishers by offering them a credit in advance of sales of 150,000 Swedish kronor until they had won the war. At the time Rommel was advancing on Cairo and victory did not seem exactly around the corner. "If the Allies had lost the war, the Swedish crown wouldn't have bought anything anyway," Bergh says with a shrug.

His books, which ranged from classics to such ovelities as "How Greco Was My Valley," circulated from Norway to Romania. When war ended, three trainloads of books in German were ready to be delivered free in the Germans, fulfilling Bergh's hope that "when armistice was declared, books would follow on the heels of soldiers."

Bergh's action was partly pragmatic — "after all, Sweden had the paper, England had the titles" — and partly an act of high idealism. His psychological boost to the British of offering them a large credit got him in trouble with Dag Hammarskjöld, later Secretary General of the United Nations, who pointed out that the transaction had not been approved by the Swedish Foreign Exchange Board.

"Hammarskjöld was very much a civil servant," Bergh says. Unwisely forgetting this experience, Bergh went to work for the United Nations in New York in 1947. "It was typical. They put me in charge of all courtyards except in the field I know, publishing. I was in charge of courtyards for window cleaning, elevators, things like that." In 1954 he returned to Sweden and to publishing.

In his youth Bergh was a marathon runner, and a statue of him made in 1939 by the Swiss sculptor Alexander Zschokke still stands in the stadium at Basel. "He kept feeding me Easter eggs during the sculpting to keep me still. At the end, I wouldn't have been able to run if I'd wanted to."

Although he is embarking on a new publishing venture in America at an age when he might be happily retired, Bergh really believes he is cutting down. "At least I am trying to," he said. "Everyone in my office is getting older and I have too many books."



Feeding the French in London

by John Vinocur

LONDON — The French go arrogantly to Spain, hardly to Germany, and with a trace of trepidation to England. If maps were Rorschach tests, the Gallic brain, flitting over Spain, would probably respond: notes-cherry-pot. Germany gets treated, personally if not politically, rather like Saul Steinberg's notion of what lies west of the Hudson River. A Parisian woman who was asked at dinner a while ago if she had ever been there replied, "Why?" But England, the English, London, make the French nervous. The place is self-possessed, the people not easily dazzled. No amount of posing or feigned superiority move it, and the French, who often expect the world to shield its eyes from their brilliance, are thrown off in advance, knowing that the English won't blink. Since the French are basically most comfortable at embracing countries they think they have discovered, or where they suppose they are greatly admired, another approach is required.

What the French (about 1.6 million of them last year) do about visiting England is to protect themselves. Mostly, they overbid; the shabby becomes the sublime. Feeling insecure, the French on their own in London don't mock, but swoon. A hotel carpet worn woodless is a marvel; a pair of leather-green knee-socks becomes an article of transcendent chic. Everything is original. With absolute determination, local steadfastness gets translated into reserve; laziness is explained away as an aristocratic sense of pace.

Master needlers and brilliant complainers most of the time, the French drop their elegant contempt in London simply because it serves no purpose. This is the opposite of reflex for many of them, and they are fascinating in this role reversal: a bit timid, exaggeratedly polite and patient, even shy. But the French must eat, even in this altered state, and there the transformation ends.

I'm rather more interested in being around the French at lower levels of beatitude and, spending a weekend in London a while back in proximity of a French couple, felt pretty relieved when food came up. My friends stopped working so hard at being so charmed, and their critical senses slowly returned to them; in no time at all, all the nervousness about being nice for an extended period was gone, replaced by a mood of strained tolerance, authentically French.

They had spent the morning hunting for bath gels at Floris on Jermyn Street, inspecting stationery at Smythson on New Bond Street, and buying shoes. The man at Church's told us that while the French always seemed to prefer a tight fit, the Americans loved loose loafers. Suddenly, in a mood of gathering tension, it was lunch time. The French have been

told again and again that restaurants in London have vastly improved, but in their hearts they don't believe it. You can't eat quaint.

The following preparations had been made: a copy of Henri Gault and Christian Millau's "Le Guide de Londres" was purchased, and telephone calls placed not only in Gault, a leading Paris food critic, but to a few London Frenchmen like Pierre Martin, owner of Le Suquet, a pretty solid French restaurant on Draycott Avenue, and Bernard Rapp, one of the French television correspondents. Like de Gaulle speaking from exile to the nation on the BBC deep in World War II — "Jeir Londres. La France parle aux Français" — they offered theory and specific recommendations. Stay away from anything calling itself "chic," said Bernard Rapp. You could try Tante Claire or Ma Cousine (it has changed ownership since), added Pierre Martin.

Henri Gault was positively frightening. He said that, in terms of a ratio between population and quality, London was the least interesting city for food in the Western world. The English, he thinks, really don't find it distinguished to eat, although he conceded their restaurants were often decorated better than those in France. But some of the ambitiously decorated ones are more effete theater than food, he warned. My friends shuddered. In the end, Messrs. Gault, Rapp, and Martin sounded a bit alike in their recommendations. Go to ethnic restaurants, they said. Or risk a shot at the couple of mercurial English places.

On our first try, we did as told. Gault recommended Memories of China. But we took Martin's short list and picked the Mayflower Chinese restaurant in Soho over Greek food at the Village Taverna. The Mayflower was a bit of an experience. If the French believe that a Chinese place is really worthwhile, they tend to tell the waiter to make a menu. They also like to drink beer with Chinese food. This restaurant had no beer, and when the waiter was asked to propose a full meal, he said, distinctly, "I don't do that kind of work. This is a real Chinese restaurant."

For my friends, this was comic insolence out of a Peter Sellers movie, a moment of relief from London's unfailing courtesy, and it helped their appetite. We had corn and shrimp soup, rather peppery but very fresh, steamed chicken that was quite light and not a trace soggy, and a plate of vegetables and beef. It was a nice meal, my friends said, and it cost about £8 (\$12) a person, probably a bit less than something similar in Paris.

From there, we dove in the other direction, toward England. I had already been in Carrier's, about which Henri Gault writes kindly, and found it precious, the food quelconque. To my amazement, Martin told our canvasser he thinks well of Langan's Brasserie, which is desperately fashionable, but whose cooking reminds me a little of La Coupole in

... and an Objection to Its Way

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — After lingering behind the scenes for some 35 years, Leni Riefenstahl during the last decade has stepped forward to face a new public as a photographer.

With what some characterize as a masterful manipulation of the media and others as an astute grasp of a mass public's pleasures, the former filmmaker has focused public attention on her photographic work with three books and three picture essays published between 1973 to 1978.

Her pictures often concentrate on the forms and shapes of people, but so worshipfully does her camera rest on their forms that her subjects are made to appear lifeless. It is difficult to think of her work as serious, unconnected as it is to the important photography coming out of West Germany today.

The first of her recent books, "Die Nuba," published in 1973 in Munich, and in 1974 in New York as "Last of the Nuba," contains

richly colored pictures that play up the decorative features of the Nuba tribespeople of the Sudan. It was followed by a larger, grander version, called "People of the Kau," published in Munich and New York in 1976. By 1978, with the publication of her third book, "Coral Gardens," in four cities at the same time — Munich, Paris, London and New York — it was clear that she had established an audience after a three-generation hiatus.

Riefenstahl's pictures are jizzed-up formal conceptions. They play on deep colors that are richly balanced to propel the viewer's eye over a picture's surface, with the help of such standard camera devices as blow-up and pattern.

Many of her photos come close to being portraits, the kind of portraits made popular by Arnold Newman in the 1970s, which frame people in their working environments. Newman's subjects often do come more fully alive, but Riefenstahl's blowups tend to bury the figure in the setting. It is often difficult to identify a person as such.

Other Riefenstahl photographs sweep over terrain, trees and grass to create vast new

panoramas. Many look as if they were seen through a movie camera. As in the portraits, Riefenstahl makes vivid use of space, color and shape: reds, grays, greens, browns and white excitingly lock into each other. Patterns play against solids. Light offers contrast.

At first glance, the figures in these portraits are magnetic, drawing viewers into the picture; Riefenstahl has a sense of drama. But as soon as the viewer reacts, the figures become strange. They no longer seem real. Riefenstahl has used light, color and form to turn people into lifeless statues.

When she photographs a ritual occasion in which tribal members cover themselves with a gray paintlike substance, her camera so magnifies the bodies that they look as if they were molded out of clay. The longer the viewer stays with a picture, the more phantasmagorical it becomes. A person — seen only as a gray form — echoes the shape of a gray rock, looks inanimate. Like the ape-like figures in the film

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).
To Aug. 31: "Spoon River Anthology" (Masters).
To Aug. 28: "Happy Days" (Beckett).
Jazz: Galerie Casablanca (tel: 92.56.16) — Aug. 13: Jivi Honk piano, guitar.
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
To Aug. 28: "The Artists from Guggenheim State-bound Art."
Schlosstheater (tel: 82.45.66).
OPERA — Aug. 13: "Die Liebhaber" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel: 513.90.90).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.12.66).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America." Community Youth Center, 11-Place d'Orléans.
To Aug. 28: "German Photography from 1850 to the Present."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Bing and Grondahl Museum (tel: 21.26.69).
To Aug. 20: "King Gustav VI Adolf's Collection of Danish and Swedish Silverware."
Frederiksborg Kirke (tel: 11.14.15).
CONCERT — Aug. 14: Organists Victor Lukas, Erik Arved, James Dalton, Michael Radu, etc.
Musikparken Park (tel: 13.69.66).
ROCK — Aug. 18: Kid Creole and The Coconuts.
Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).
Aug. 15: The Radio Light Orchestra. Radio Chamber Choir, Peter Elbak violin, Tadeusz Wojcikowski conductor (Vivaldi, Rude, Rameau).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 528.87.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 4: "Peter Phillips: Paintings 1960-1983."
Battersea Arts Centre (tel: 67.95.21).
THEATRE — Aug. 13 and 14: "Taller Than Tears," Marmalade Theatre of Montreal, Canada.
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Japanese Print Since 1900: Old Dreams and New Visions."
To Aug. 21: "OPH," Sisters Theatre Collective of Kingston, Jamaica.
Institute of Contemporary Arts (tel: 930.04.93).

WEEKEND

HEALTH CLINICS

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EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 4: Bruce McEwen.
To Aug. 4: Sculpture by John McEwen.
London Coliseum (tel: 240.52.50).
English National Opera — Aug. 15, 17, 19: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Aug. 18: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
Lyric Theatre (tel: 637.95.21).
THEATRE — To Aug. 21: "Bahadur Kalarin," Naya Theatre of India.
Lyttelton Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).
Aug. 15-17: "Inner Voices" (de Filippo).
Riverside Studios (tel: 637.95.21).
THEATRE — To Aug. 21: "Famlet," "Macbeth," "Henry IV," (Shakespeare) La Compagnia del Collettivo di Parma, Italy.
Ronnie Scott's Club (tel: 439.07.47).
JAZZ — To Aug. 20: Gil Evans British 11-Piece Orchestra.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
To Aug. 28: Summer Exhibition.
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).
Henry Wood Promenade Concerts.
Aug. 12: BBC Symphony Orchestra. Sir John Pritchard conductor. Janet Baker mezzo-soprano, Hermann Winkler tenor (Schubert, Mahler).
Aug. 15: European Community Youth Orchestra. Claudio Abbado conductor. Natalia Gutman cello (Wagner, Webern, Schumann).

FRANCE

PARIS, Caveau de la Huchette (tel: 526.65.03).
JAZZ — To Aug. 20: George Collier's London Allstars.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.23).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 12: "Bonjour Monsieur Manet."
To Sept. 19: "Brésil des Brésiliens."
To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."
Galerie de la Colonne (tel: 260.62.34).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 15: Picasso, 60 drawings.
Without Merit (tel: 758.12.30).
JAZZ — To Aug. 15: François Guin, "La Galerie 53" (tel: 326.63.51).
THEATRE — Aug. 16-20: "Play It Again Sam" (Allen) English-Speaking Theatre.
La Maison du Danemark.
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 28: "L'Architecture Danoise."
Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 527.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Faune et Flore Exotiques dans l'Art."
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 28: "Jean-Philippe Charbonnier: 1944-1982," photography.
To Sept. 19: "Herbert List: 1902-1975," photography.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).

OPERA — Aug. 17: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Aug. 18: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
Grober Sendesaal (tel: 308.25.83).
Aug. 14: Berlin Symphony Orchestra. Wojciech Rajski conductor (Saint-Saëns).
FRANKFURT, Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.52.20).
OPERA — Aug. 19: "Un ballo in maschera" (Verdi) Judith Somogi conductor.
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
HEIDELBERG, Schloss-Spiele (tel: 211.44).
OPERA — To Aug. 31: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
To Aug. 31: "Iphigenia in Tauris" (Jommelli).

GREECE

ATHENS, Epidaurus Theater (tel: 322.31.11).
Aug. 13 and 14: "Wasps" (Aristophanes).
Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.31.11).
BALLET — Aug. 13 and 14: Vilnius Ballet (U.S.S.R.).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).
Aug. 14: Chen Tai-Ching, piano recital (Beethoven, Schumann).
Aug. 19: Jay Harnett, cello, Monique Duphil piano.
Aug. 19 and 20: Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra.
DANCE — Aug. 17 and 18: City Contemporary Dance Co.
RECEITAL — Aug. 20: Yew Hong Chow harmonium.
Hong Kong Coliseum (tel: 368.14.40).
JAZZ — To Aug. 21: American-Japanese Aerial Circus.

ITALY

ROME, Baths of Caracalla (tel: 46.42.05).
BALLET — Aug. 13: "Swan Lake" (Chukovskiy).
OPERA — Aug. 14: "Carmen" (Bizet).
Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale (tel: 46.42.05).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Arte Islamica in Italia."
Parco del Daini (tel: 31.77.15).
THEATRE — To Aug. 31: "Annali di Teatro."
TURIN, Parco Rignon (tel: 53.13.27).
International clown, mime and acrobat festival.
Aug. 14: Nemo Red Noses Company (Germany).
Aug. 15: Nemo Solo (Germany).
Aug. 16: Zou, Zou (U.S.A.).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
To Aug. 28: "Exhibition of Korean Craftworks," Lee Dynasty, 1392-1910.
Miyagi (tel: 542.85.21).
POP — To Sept. 4: "LA Connection."
Okura Shuko-kan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: Twenty ink paintings from the Kamakura era (1191-1333).
Riccart Art Museum (tel: 471.32.54).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "Masque of Ukiyo-E Woodblock Prints."
Sanjory Museum of Art (tel: 47.00.73).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 21: "Chinese and French Glassware."
Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Sunken Treasures off the Sinau Coast."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
Aug. 14: Philidor Trio (Mozart, Brahms, Schubert).

Aug. 16: Willem Brons piano (Bach, Debussy, Beethoven).
Aug. 17: Concertgebouw Orchestra. Bernard Haitink conductor (Mozart, Bruckner).
Aug. 19: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra. Horia Andreescu conductor. Raymond Delnoye flute (Constantin, Hofmeister, Mozart).
Koopermolen (tel: 27.68.30).
MUSICALS — To Aug. 31: "You Can't Dance With Wooden Shoes," "Mrs. Gottrock's Ball."
Netherlands Theater Institute (tel: 23.51.09).
To October: History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960.
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Dutch Watercolors of the 19th Century."
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.86).
To Aug. 31: Modern art exhibition.
The Arts Theatre (tel: 25.94.95).
Through Aug. "The Passing of Corby Brewster."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Music Hall (tel: 0875/340512).
CONCERTS — Aug. 17: Duo Felice, Joan Busby mezzo soprano, Margaret Murray McLeod piano (Williams, Gurney, Bay, Britten, Fala, Brahms).
Aug. 18: The McGibbon Ensemble, Scottish sonatas and dance music.
National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: Robert Scott Lauder's Master Class: McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie, and their Edinburgh contemporaries.
National Museum of Antiquities (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Queen's Hall" (tel: 031/668.2117).
JAZZ — Aug. 19 and 20: Martin Taylor.

SPAIN

MADRID, Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 469.71.50).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Joan Miró — Años 20: Mutación de la Realidad."
MOTRIL (Granada) Club Náutico (tel: 754.38.00).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: Paintings by Michelle Viel.

SWITZERLAND

BERN, Abegg-Stiftung (tel: 80.12.01).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Major Acquisitions of the last Two Years."
CHAM, Menzlin Festival (tel: 410.55).
Eglise de Saanen.
Aug. 14: Canilena Chamber Players of New York (Indy, Tal, Brahms).
Aug. 19: Swiss Enigist Orchestra, Boris Belkin violin, Lazar Goussan conductor (Puccini, Mozart, Prokofiev).

UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, University of Chicago, David and Alfred Smart Gallery (tel: 753.21.23).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Saul Steinberg: Drawings and Watercolors from the Hallmark Collection."
NEW YORK, Alice Tully Hall (tel: 874.67.70).
To Aug. 28: New York Film Festival Retrospective (1963-1972).
Avery Fisher Hall (tel: 874.24.24).
Aug. 16 and 17: Mozart Festival Orchestra. George Cleve conductor.
Aug. 18: American String Quartet. Heinz Holliger oboe, Aurele Nicolet flute (Bach).
Aug. 19 and 20: "The Messiah" (Handel), Mozart Festival Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor.
1st City (tel: 505.00.90).
JAZZ — Aug. 13: Count Basie with Joe Williams.
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00).
To Sept. 11: "Acquisition Priorities: Aspects of Postwar Paintings in Europe."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
To Sept. 4: "Constable's England." Charles Wilson Peale and His Wife.
Egyptian Reinstallation: Phase III.

In Oxford, Food for Thought

by Lois Dwan

OXFORD, England — To anyone who has searched helplessly through culinary works for even so small a fact as a correct spelling, the possibility of scholarly order in the world of food is bliss. Champions of that cause are Alan Davidson, a former British diplomat who runs Prospect Books, a London-based culinary press, and Theodore Zeldin, fellow of St. Anthony's College in Oxford. Hence the recent Symposium on Food, arranged every 18 months, that gathered on the premise that food is an art deserving the same scholarly attention as any other. More than 125 students serious about food and its honorable preparation enrolled for the symposium at St. Anthony's. Most were from Australia, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and all parts of the United States. None was inclined to treat the subject lightly; indeed, the going was decidedly heavy. The topic was "Food in Motion: The Migration of Foodstuffs and Culinary Techniques." So vast a subject, said Davidson, that "four optimism resembles that of an aviator (trying to light the Sahara desert by dropping 20 flares)." The papers accepted were printed and bound, then discussed in small groups. As most of the overseas participants had not had the opportunity to read this formidable volume before the discussions, there was a certain lack of focus. The symposium's value lay in the more disciplined research of the printed material, and in the mere fact that such a study was undertaken. The coverage ranged from Charles Perry's etymological inquiry in to the grain foods of the

early Turks (from the 10th century) to Raymond Sokolov's examination of the "mish-mash of eclecticism" comprising the "so-called new American cuisine."

Conquest and occupation are obviously important factors in the traveling of food and cooking techniques. But several papers touched on the curious reluctance of peoples to eat anything to which they are not accustomed, thus creating the reverse phenomenon — the migration of old foods and methods to new worlds.

There was much about corn and potatoes, which, with tomatoes, were the great gifts of the New World to the Old. *Chuno* and *nanta*, the end products of Inca methods of preserving potatoes by freezing and pressing, were discussed — as were the medlar, spices, the Cornish pasty in Northern Michigan, *sietes* and *sauers* (sweets and soups) in Pennsylvania, the migration of Chinese noodles to the Philippines and more.

The Pilgrims were fatally slow to accept the squash, corn and beans of the American Indians, not to mention the unfamiliar game and fish, preferring to wait for their accustomed fare to arrive on the uncertain supply ships and to starve with food all around them. As Alice Rose of New York wrote: "The first settlers in Virginia and Plymouth came unprepared to survive, and most did not. They learned to depend on Indians for corn, and then lessons in how to grow and prepare it; still they suffered decimation from starvation."

In Australia, the early settlers, who arrived in 1788, refused to have anything at all to do with the aborigines or their food, ignoring the fish, vegetables and fruit available and continuing to live on a working-class English diet of flour, rice, salted meat, dried peas and butter.

Their lack of experimentation, as Lionel Stone, an Australian food writer, put it, contributed to the fact that "ours is the only continent which has failed to make any contribution to the range of culinary materials except the macadamia nut, for which the world must be grateful to Hawaiian enterprise."

When the potato failed the Irish in the 1640s, they were equally helpless. "The potato was one of the great gifts of the New World to the Old," wrote Jillian Strong and Joyce Toomey of Massachusetts. "Nutritious and easy to cultivate, it provided the basis for the great population explosion in Europe between 1750 and 1850. They were desperately poor in Ireland, living in one-room huts without windows. Potatoes were simply boiled in a pot. . . . Any superfluities had long since vanished. All that was left was the potato, and by 1846 that was gone too."

The irony was that the seas around were filled with fish, inefficiently caught, scorned as food, used only as fertilizer. "Gold to reap copper," said the great chef of the Reform Club, Alexis Soyer, who had ridden to the (temporary) rescue with soup kitchens and, eventually, a cookbook, "Charitable Cookery, or, The Poor Man's Regenerator." It emphasized the use of available foods in soups, and the emergency import of maize, which the Irish despised. Soyer understood that the Irish knew "how to cook potatoes to perfection, and [were] totally ignorant of the way to cook fish."

Soyer's text for his book was from Proverbs: "Much food is in the tillage of the poor; but there is that is destroyed for want of judgment." A quotation worth the voyage.

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Feeding the French

Continued from page 7W

Paris without its blessed lack of pretension. That cut down on our options. It was Sunday, the French couple insisted on something unmistakably English, so we decided on meals at hotels, the Grill at the Dorchester and the River Room of the Savoy.

The Dorchester Grill was not a disaster, but if the point of the exercise was looking at London through French eyes and examining its food with some of the French sense for self-preservation, then it seemed we got a peculiar steer from Gault, who rates the Grill as one of the city's 10 best restaurants. I ate some sole, a banal choice, but it was not the best. One of my companions went for the jugged hare. She said, "I don't believe this."

On the other hand, we had a glorious time at the River Room of the Savoy, although it was really a victory of England-forever over substance. The restaurant's floor shook and there were potted palms to go with the potted shrimp. All was pink, old rose. My friends adored the faintly biblical murals (a geographically unplaceable swampland), but they were totally beside themselves about the harpist, a real harpist, playing somewhere between the dining room and the Thames. Sublime London caricaturing itself. Henri Couët spoke of the marvelous haddock, but we all went for the first-rate roast beef from the trolley. The hors d'oeuvres were less terrific; one of my friends said they were oily and uninspired enough to remind him of the Club Méditerranée buffet in Romania, two days before the end of the season. The French would not go home happy from London if they thought

the city's eccentricity were slipping or its food really improving. A weekend across the Channel is not the right time to rattle any well-consecrated preconceptions. The Air France stewardess said it all in an announcement on the return flight: "Please set your watches ahead. France has one hour more than England."

Prices indicated are for dinner for two, including a drink, wine, value-added tax and tip.
Le Supper, 100, The Draycot Avenue, London SW3; tel: (01) 581-1785. Closed Monday and Tuesday lunch, two weeks at Christmas. About £42.
Ken Lee's Memories of China, 67 Ebury Street, London SW1; tel: (01) 730-7734. Closed Sundays and holidays. About £47.
Mayflower Chinese Restaurant, 68-70 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1; tel: (01) 734-9207. Closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. About £27.
Village Taverna, 351 Fulham Road, London SW10; tel: (01) 351-3799. Closed Christmas. Dinner only. 6:30 P.M.-1:00 A.M. About £27.
Carrie's, 2 Camden Passage, London N1; tel: (01) 226-5353. Closed Sunday and holidays. About £60.
Langon's Brasserie, 12 Stratton Street, London W1; tel: (01) 493-6437. Closed lunch Saturday, all day Sunday and holidays. About £40.
The Grill at the Dorchester, 5 Park Lane, London W1; tel: (01) 629-8888. From £50 to £60.
River Restaurant, The Savoy, The Strand, London WC2; tel: (01) 836-4343. About £50.

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A People's Palace Sold for Scrap

by Brigid Grauman

RUSSELS — The owner of a scrap-metal firm in Brussels was recently approached by a man who claimed to own a field full of old stones, rotting wood and metal beams that he had bought from the Belgian railroad. He was selling the metal for the equivalent of six U.S. cents a kilogram. They signed a contract, and the scrap metal merchant drove to the field, loaded his truck with steel sections and took them back to his yard. He sawed them into shorter pieces and piled them onto a barge to be sent off for smelting.

Only when the man had begun filling his truck for the fifth time were local police alerted that something odd was going on in the field where the remains of La Maison du Peuple, masterpiece of the famous Belgian architect Victor Horta, had been lying for the last 18 years, waiting for the day of its increasingly unlikely reconstruction.

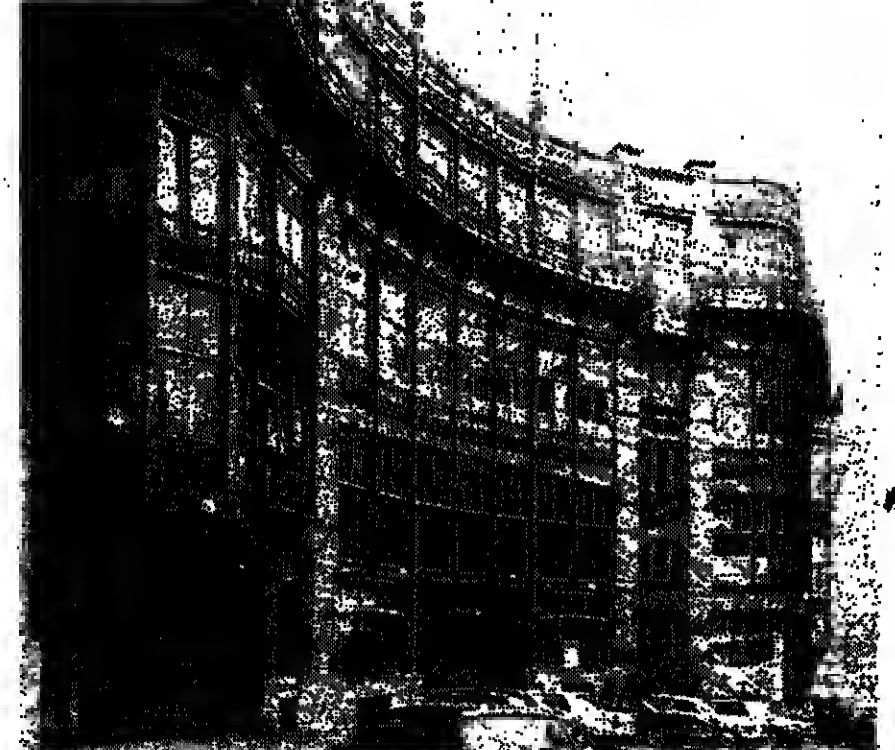
"You're not calling about that old iron again," chuckled a police inspector of the Brussels commune of Jette, where the illegal removal had just taken place. "A lot of fuss over nothing," he said, adding that police were investigating but that the scrap metal firm was closed for the holidays. The man who had sold the material was being sought for questioning. When La Maison du Peuple was completed in 1899, it was regarded by experts as one of the summits of modern architecture. Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, Gropius and Mies Van der Rohe were among its most fervent admirers. As late as 1959 — 12 years after Horta's death — an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York reconfirmed its permanent importance.

The building was constructed during the heyday of the Belgian Workers' Party. The introduction of a broader franchise had won the party its first seats in parliament and enhanced its role in society, and when the decision was taken to build a prestigious new house for its activities in the city center, the Socialists approached Horta, already recognized as a pioneer in the Art Nouveau style. Horta was immediately attracted by the task. There was the challenge of a limited, sharply inclined and "devilishly irregular terrain." And here was a chance to experiment with the large-scale use of glass, "to build a palace that wasn't a palace, but a house in which air and light would be the luxury so long excluded from the workers' slums."

The building was to be used by the party administration for political and cultural meetings, social gatherings, a café. Horta spent nine months on the preliminary plans before hiring 15 draftsmen who worked for a year and a half to make the blueprints. Every detail was meticulously specified. Construction began in 1896 and took three years to complete, despite delayed deliveries and a rough winter.

"Horta built it at the peak of his first creative period," says Jean Delhaye, his student, collaborator and most active champion, "after which he returned to the classical style he had previously condemned. He believed that the life of a building resided in its blueprint, which had to be rational and practical. He used every device to make the place appear unostentatious. It was an exercise in architectural ingenuity, full of wrought iron, glass, red brick, steel pillars and columns like thin stalks gripping the stones they supported."

Traditional architects were horrified. They described it as a heap of old iron and glass; the crowning aberration was a theater for 1,500



La Maison du Peuple in 1964, the year before it was torn down.

people at the top of the building. This large hall, on the third floor, was a vast shell of metal ribs under a rooftop terrace with a panoramic view of Brussels. The acoustics of the hall were so perfect that a whisper could be heard in the back row.

"But the bricks soon looked too red for Socialist tastes," says Delhaye, and the gentle massacre began. The champagne-toned ironwork was painted dark gray and the bricks turned cream. The building became a negative of what was originally intended. An annex was built in the courtyard, obstructing the light to the ground-floor café. Dropped ceilings were added, and copper sheeting replaced the stained glass. Then rumors went around that the building was decaying and should be replaced.

The Belgian authorities turned a deaf ear to the worldwide expression of alarm at the danger to Horta's crowning achievement. The Central Society of Architecture, including Le Corbusier among 700 other signatories, composed a petition entreating the Belgians to preserve the building. At the International Congress of Architects in Venice in 1964, the protest was unanimous.

But within a year the Maison du Peuple was torn down. The state had agreed only to supply a credit of three million Belgian francs, which permitted the dismantling of the third-floor festival hall with its slim pillars, the ground floor café, the gym and part of a sweeping staircase. These were considered the most valuable of the rooms. "I rarely saw a building that was so hard to demolish," recalls Delhaye. "I watched as sparks flew in all directions when they cut into the metalwork."

Each piece was first numbered with paint, then taken on a bumpy journey to a warehouse without a roof near the African Museum outside Brussels. Over the years, rain poured down into the building and looters and art collectors helped themselves to iron and woodwork.

Plans to turn the warehouse into an annex to the museum meant moving the stones that had been lying unattended for 15 years and digging them along to the field where they now lie beside a railway track. The iron and the wood are rain-damaged, the stones chipped and cracked in transport.

A barbed-wire fence was recently put up, providing at least symbolic protection from thieves and bad weather. Rusty wrought-iron rotting doors and many huge unidentifiable stones, the numbers concealed on the bottom side, lie haphazardly in the grass.

At one time or another, various projects have been put forward for the partial reconstruction of the building. In Italy, the mayor of Turin offered to rebuild the Maison in his town, but the project was turned down; Belgian politicians reacted with indignation and hurt pride. The owners of the leftovers are the Belgian Central Society of Architecture and there is not much they can do now. Plans to integrate parts of the building within various cultural centers fell through when local finances proved inadequate.

Without a shed to protect the metal and no budget for minimal upkeep, the years have taken their toll on one of the highlights of modern architecture. A few graceful railings from the third- and fourth-floor balconies are in the hands of the city metro authorities who plan to set the 14 fragments into a panel in one of the underground stations. A school still owns some bits of a balcony, and the Horta House in Brussels stores a few columns and capitals.

Now that most of the iron has been flogged as scrap, all hope has vanished of seeing the phoenix rise again from its ashes. "At the stones and parts of the superstructure to various museums, and they can become the fragmented remnants of Horta's genius."

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TRAVEL

World Below the Surface: Under the Flagstones of Ancient Rome

by John Thavis

ROME.—When Edward Gibbon met his muse on the steps of Rome's Capitol two centuries ago, the city at his feet was a living monument, a landscape in search of a biographer. The British historian picked up his pen and obliged in six volumes. Although few modern visitors to Rome can be bothered with Gibbon's particulars, they still expect the stones to inspire.

Alas, that inspiration nowadays arrives more from a *cappuccino* than a room around the ruins. When it comes to understanding Rome's architectural past, most tourists are frankly let down by the jumbledness of it all.

Even Gibbon's imagination might have been distracted by today's crowds in the Forum and the Pantheon, ceaseless souvenir-peddling, odd or nonexistent museum hours, the general din and, above all, the famous fame-rich traffic that has prompted the authorities to wrap so many marble landmarks in green netting.

There is an alternative, however, to this surface pandemonium: Rome's eternal past, most of it undiscovered in Gibbon's time, and still perfectly preserved—lies about 30 feet (9 meters) under.

Along this little-known subterranean itinerary, accessible through a dozen small doors and passageways, silence still reigns. The stones do not echo the nearest traffic jam. Monuments are untroubled by "marble rot." In the dead heat of summer, these are the coolest places in the city. And they're the only places where the sense of going backward in time is utterly convincing.

To the archaeologically minded, the sites are among the most important in Italy. They range from a frescoed, second-century Temple of Mithras to the excavated remains of Nero's Golden House. You can walk along the main street of a Roman burial ground beneath St. Peter's Basilica, or pay a visit to a mint-casting columbarium—a stuccoed chamber where the ashes of the dead have remained untouched for 18 centuries.

The narrow paths and stairways that lead to these pockets of antiquity are not designed for large groups, but are ideal for individual travelers. All are close to the city center, and a bonus is that entry is usually free or inexpensive.

A few steps from the Colosseum, at the Church of San Clemente, 45 Via S. Giovanni in Laterano, is perhaps the most evocative spot in all Rome, the stuff of which history teachers' dreams are made. San Clemente is a perfect layer cake of the city's religious history: at the ground level is a 12th-century church; below that is the excavated 5th-century basilica; and deeper still is a pagan Mithraeum and two large Roman houses. At this lowest level, standing in a narrow first-century alleyway between thick tufa walls, you can almost hear Nero fiddling.

The Tish Dominicans who run San Clemente can sometimes be persuaded to give a

half-hour tour of the lower levels, where slow and careful excavation has continued for more than 120 years. Entry is through a small door on the north wall, then down a stairway lined with antique fragments. These 20 steps go down about seven centuries to one of the earliest Christian churches, believed to have been built in the early 400s. It lasted until Robert Guiscard's Norman invasion in 1084, after which it was filled in, built over and forgotten. In the 19th century, a curious priest dug through the floor and rediscovered the older basilica. Archaeologists placed supporting pillars as they excavated, eventually digging down to the first-century rooms.

Frescoes depicting episodes from the life of St. Clement have survived the centuries in the damp earth and remain along the basilica walls. What's more striking about this lower church is the beauty of the architectural details—the sunken baptismal font, embedded marble columns and the primitive mosaic pavement.

Near the apse is a stairway built in 300 A.D. that leads down to the first-century level. The main rooms here—probably a nobleman's home—were used in the worship of Mithras, the bull-slaying god imported from Asia by Roman soldiers during the first and second centuries. Inside the Mithraic sanctuary is an altar to the god, discovered here in several pieces. It was probably vandalized by contemporary Christians, who more than once chose to build an early church directly above an abandoned pagan temple.

You can explore the nearby Mithraic "school" for initiates, as well as the rooms of the adjoining house, reached by crossing a back alley. The dozen rooms here are well-lit and often empty of tourists; the only sound is of an ancient spring that still gurgles 30 feet below the modern city.

Lower levels open daily 9 A.M. to noon and 3:30 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 1,000 lire (about 60 cents).

The emperor Nero's Golden House (Domus Aurea), entrance at 136 Via Labicana, once covered so much of Rome that the city was facetiously called "one house." Its center was here on the Esquiline Hill opposite the Colosseum, and succeeding emperors did such a good job of burying it under a complex of baths that it was forgotten for 15 centuries. When the chambers were rediscovered, Renaissance artists, including Raphael, lowered themselves through the ceiling to study the remarkable frescoes and stuccoes—scratching their names on the walls in a kind of forgivable vandalism.

This vast labyrinth of more than 30 rooms is unmatched in Rome for both grandeur and gloom. Although it is sporadically closed to the public, a five-minute walk to the nearby archaeological office will produce a visiting pass that authorizes an unchaperoned stroll through the palace. Bring a flashlight (or borrow one from the custodian) because the most fascinating fresco details are often hidden in dark upper corners.

Nero's interior decorator was the famed Fabullus, whose delicate style in fresco and stucco (later dubbed "grotesque") inspired so much decoration in Renaissance mansions and, some say, Raphael's Vatican loggias. One of Nero's rooms has frescoes that depict scenes of first-century Rome—a rare glimpse of the past. In other rooms are the characteristic framed landscapes, with miniature paintings of animals and gymnasts. There is a ceiling mosaic that shows Ulysses and the Cyclops, and several intact mosaic floors.

The architectural highlight is the octagonal hall, still lit by an ocular that opens through the ceiling into the modern park grounds above. Nearly all the ceilings here are vaulted—using what at the time was a revolutionary technique. Other details match Nero's reputation for fancy: in one banquet room is a wall chamber where an indoor waterfall once fell at the feet of his reclining guests.

Open 9 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.; closed Monday. Periodically closed to the public, but permission to visit may be obtained at the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, 53 Piazza S. Maria Nova; tel: 679.03.33. The office is located just below the Forum gates near the Colosseum. Admission 1,000 lire.

Although the excavations below St. Peter's Basilica are only 40 years old, the discoveries here have been amazing. A Roman burial ground, used first by pagans and then by early Christians, dates from the first century. Its double row of tombs and mausoleums presents an impressive street scene, and the architectural decoration is unique. Many of the tombs are rich in fresco and stucco work commissioned by the individual families who are buried here.

The English-speaking guide does an excellent and painstaking job, whether explaining the symbolic figures of a sarcophagus or the importance of the earliest Christian mosaic (which depicts Christ as the sun god). He builds a strong case for the Roman Catholic Church's contention that the bones of an elderly man, discovered in the tomb below St. Peter's main altar, are those of the saint himself. The haunting subterranean tour also explains the problems Constantine faced when building the first St. Peter's Basilica in 324. He had to cut off the roofs of some of the mausoleums, for one thing. It is an easily digested history lesson, not to be missed.

Visits must be arranged in advance at the Office of the Excavations, Vatican City; tel: 698.53.18. To reach the office, enter through the door to the left of the basilica, past the Swiss Guard. No children under 14 are admitted. Admission 3,000 lire.

In the shadow of the Colosseum, the quiet corner of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (located in the piazza of the same name) evokes medieval Rome so well that it's become a fashionable place for weddings. Few realize that below the attractive 12th-century church lies a two-story Roman house that dates to the second century. The rooms hold original decorative frescoes, some in surprisingly good repair.

The lower levels are entered through a red curtain on the right of the apse down two flights of stairs. The maze of ancient rooms is a little confusing, but the visitor does not need a historical reconstruction to enjoy the wonderful paintings and the sense of being in someone's home. It is enough to know that these Roman rooms were used as a burial chamber by Christians in the fourth century, when the first church was built above. The Christians had already turned one small room here into a chapel and decorated it with paintings of a priest and three martyrs awaiting execution. It may be the earliest artistic rendering of a martyrdom, and stepping into the room the visitor senses that this was a sacred place.

An entirely different effect is made by the pagan frescoes in several of the 20 rooms that make up the Roman mansion. One delightful wall painting shows Proserpine returning from Hades, flanked by Ceres and Bacchus, with cupids escorting them in small boats. In the nearby dining room, frescoes depict naked youths surrounded by birds of every kind—peacocks, flamingos, ducks, parrots and quail. The work here is exquisite, and these are some of the rare Roman frescoes that remain *in situ*.

The Passionist Fathers who run the church—including several English-speaking priests—are usually willing to play tour guide in the trickle of daily visitors. They will explain that tradition links the site with the house of John and Paul, two soldiers martyred under the apostate emperor Julian. Their burial place was thought to be beneath the main altar. Tradition also says that three later saints were martyred here after they were discovered praying at the tomb—a legend perhaps illustrated by the religious frescoes in the underground chapel.

Lower levels open 8 A.M. to noon and 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.; closed Sunday morning. No charge.

The tiny church of Santa Prisca, Piazza S. Prisca, is almost lost amid the trees on the Aventine Hill, just above the Circus Maximus. Here, as at San Clemente, early Christians built their church directly over a temple to the pagan god Mithras, which was built into a Roman house. This Mithraeum was only discovered in the 1940s, and it is remarkably well-preserved despite a recent lapse in upkeep; the frescoes had not had time to disintegrate. The sacristan leads visitors through a small garden at the back of the modern church to the door of the excavations—from there they are on their own.

Much of the fresco and stucco decor is still in place, and the visitor gets a clear idea of the temple's layout, with separate rooms for separate rites. A vestibule where animals were sacrificed is still intact. One third-century painting is particularly interesting. It shows the seven stages of initiation into the cult, with scenes of a banquet and a sacrifice. The environment here is less suggestive than at San Clemente, but the details are more fascinating.

Lower level open 10 A.M. to noon on Monday and Friday. Admission 300 lire.



Lower basilica at the Church of San Clemente.

The Columbarium of Pomponius Hylas, a first-century burial chamber is a little further from the city center along the garden-lined Via di Porta San Sebastiano (the 118 bus from the Colosseum stops here). At No. 9 is the entrance to the Tomb of the Scipio Family, itself worthy of a visit. From here, the custodian leads visitors across a small park to a steep, covered stairway.

The decorated chamber below is probably the most perfectly preserved architectural relic in Rome. It is tiny, meant to serve for Hylas's family and perhaps a few others. The ceramic urns that held their cremated remains are set in niches along the walls, which are covered with paintings, mosaics and stucco reliefs. The 10-minute visit will make a lasting impression.

Open 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday. Admission 500 lire. Another hidden gem from the first century A.D. is the Basilica of Porta Maggiore, 7 Piazza di Porta Maggiore, near the train station. The

well-lit ceiling and walls of this small underground temple are covered with fine stucco reliefs that are in near-original condition. The themes are varied, but many seem to refer to stages of the soul's progress. The temple was carved out of the soft tufa rock, probably by a Pythagorean sect, and is thought to have been used as a prototype for the first Christian basilicas in Rome. In the apse is a large relief depicting the death of Sappho, and the ceiling's centerpiece is The Rape of Ganymede. Alongside the mythological figures are praying men, pygmies, children, animals and garlands worked in a delicate style. They have invited interpretation since their discovery in 1916, but so far no one is certain of their allegorical meaning.

Open Tuesday and Saturday morning by appointment. Permission must be obtained in advance at the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, 1 Piazza delle Finanze; tel: 460.530. No charge.

Riefenstahl's Photographs

Continued from page 7W

"2001," these figures appear as constructs, not breathing, without a pulse.

This nonhuman thrust works hand-in-hand with Riefenstahl's treatment of pattern. On another occasion, she focuses on a mass of white tattoo marks, which take over the picture field and become pure design, drowning the people they were supposed to enhance. People serve as empty vessels, or as background. What at first seems to be a tribal scene viewed through a fresh eye becomes a chilling picture of figures robbed of humanity.

The pictures fare best when they are accepted as a quick read, a moment with the exotic. They offer a superficial thrill, but the viewer who tries to become engaged with an image finds it is vacuous. It falls apart.

Ute Eskildsen, curator of photography at Essen's Folkwang Museum, in West Germany, sees a direct link between Riefenstahl's imagery, her audience and the growth of West Germany's postwar mass magazine market. Magazines like *Der Spiegel* and *Stern*, which together reach 10 million people, or about 16 percent of the population of West Germany, depend on exotic imagery that offers an easy route to the emotions.

Riefenstahl and these magazines were a perfect match for each other. It was as if they had signed a mutual aid pact. The magazines gave her a conduit to reach a new public after a 35-year absence, and she gave them slick imagery that excited their audiences' expectations. In

Stern—and Quick and Submarine, two more sensational magazines—she infused the market with new subject matter: the Nuba and her underwater scenes.

These picture essays, more than her books, established a foundation for Riefenstahl's new public. When she entered the world of photography in the 1970s, she had to find a place in a milieu that had grown more complex, knowledgeable and sophisticated.

According to Eskildsen and Dr. Ursula Prinz, deputy director of the Berlinische Galerie in West Berlin, Riefenstahl's work does not influence serious art and photography in West Germany. "But," Prinz added, "she is fashionable."

Riefenstahl was fashionable in 1934, too, when her first book, *Kampf in Schnee und Eis* (Conflict in Snow and Ice) was published. It was a book of photographs idolizing young blond Germans who loved nature, clambering over sunlit peaks in the dawn of a new day. The popularity of Riefenstahl's work may be linked to other fashionable anti-immunisms. Her camera updated to the 1970s, she continues to take formula pictures, focusing on faraway people who ring up sales for the mass magazine market. Her photographs, superficially attractive, depend on a reduction of human energy.

Judith Mara Gutman, who contributed this review to the *International Herald Tribune*, writes and lectures on photography.

Chugging Across the Mexican Desert

by Edward C. Burks

MEXICO CITY.—From the splendid heights of Mont Blanc, where there was no hot water for shaving, it was a short stroll to Copacabana Beach for the evening meal of minced meat with pommes de terre, "which tasted as awful lot like hamburger with potatoes."

While the Mexican National Railways still gives romantic names to its almost-ancient U.S.-built sleeping and dining cars, rail buffs should be on notice that the time may be growing late indeed to sample what's still left of old-fashioned splendor on the country's railways—certainly on the 1,200-mile (1,928-kilometer) line from the Texas border to Mexico City.

Some years back, the Mexicans bought train sets that had once run under the name of the old New York Central's premier New York-Chicago express, the *Twentieth Century Limited*, but now the passenger rolling stock is very old and not well-maintained. These facts, coupled with the Mexican economic crisis, suggest that the national railway is not likely to be modernizing in the near future. In fact, one could argue that the days of the service between Ciudad Juárez on the Rio Grande and Mexico City, now limited to one train daily in each direction, may be numbered—certainly for the international traveler, unless improvements can be made.

For a recent passenger, however, it was very pleasant riding across that vast desert stretch with the great mountains in the distance. No matter that the water was cold and the radio nonfunctioning in my roomette in the *Mont Blanc*, or that a fly or two took flight. It was still nice, after the mind-numbing party at Copacabana, to pull down the made-up bed and to recline in splendor. A real surprise was the

smooth track, much of it welded rail, eliminating clacks and bumps.

Yet, best of all, was the price. Even with stopovers it was 4,800 pesos, about \$32, including the roomette designed for one person.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande just across from El Paso, a motley assortment of old American coaches, dining car and one or more sleeping cars rolls out of the shabby old station at Ciudad Juárez every evening at 6:25. This is El Frontizero, the one and only express nowadays on this line to Mexico City, and the scheduled running time is 36 hours and 30 minutes.

That means two nights on the train, repeated menus in the diner, and early exhaustion of private carry-on beverage supplies for the weary traveler. It also adds up to a lot of scenery missed because of night travel.

On the other hand, it is possible to break up the train trip a bit and to see some cities en route. This can be done by boarding another train first—an earlier daytime train—and switching to the Frontizero down the line.

Travelers accustomed to the convenience and luxury of West European train service will need to make some adjustments. Trains do not roll across the U.S.-Mexican border as they are able to slip past frontiers in Western Europe. In fact, they don't roll at all. It is necessary for the air, train, or auto traveler arriving in El Paso to make his own arrangements to get over to the Frontizero in Ciudad Juárez. Also, even with reservations, it is best to arrive long before train time because of the confusion at the ticket windows and to pass through customs.

Starting from El Paso one morning, I took a taxi for the relatively short run across the Rio Grande, through a good part of central Ciudad Juárez and on to the railway station. There were no formalities at the border, but for the trip into the interior I had already obtained the required travel card.

Since I had selected to skip the first leg of the

journey on the Frontizero, I boarded the day train for Chihuahua, leaving at 10:10 A.M. for the four-hour run across the desert. This train was billed as an Italian-built, self-propelled *autotren* but turned out to be three old coaches without air-conditioning behind a diesel locomotive.

The sun beat down and we high-balled across the desert, enjoying the fresh, dry air. It was like rolling through an old movie set with all those sad adobe villages, scrubby bushes and far-off mountains—John Wayne or even Pancho Villa might have materialized at any moment.

After passing some stubby cornfields, we rolled into the dusty outskirts of Chihuahua in an area of low houses. We were right on time. I grabbed a cab and took the one-mile ride up to the center of town and El Presidente Hotel. I had brought my bags, knowing that El Frontizero would not be leaving for Mexico City until midnight. I checked them at the hotel, changed money at a favorable rate and enjoyed an excellent soup, salad and spicy meat platter lunch for 700 pesos, including tip. From the rooftop restaurant there was a fine view of the city.

Later, heading back to the station, I ticketed myself for Mexico City, with another stopover at Aguascalientes en route, and boarded El Frontizero just before midnight. The roomy compartment was comfortable indeed, and the sleeping was great, especially under a couple of blankets, as we headed upwards to elevations a mile high.

In the morning I woke up to find we were on the outskirts of Torreon in the state of Coahuila, 516 miles south of the Rio Grande but still in high desert and scrub country. About 500 miles north of Mexico City, we pulled off onto a spur track and watched the buffing, overweight trainman (who doubled as porter and was content with a small tip at the end of the ride) laboriously throw a switch. That was to permit the other Frontizero to

stream by headed northward. As our train then rolled south toward Mexico City, the great desert slowly began to change into green tropical scenery. There were still high mountains off to the west and now some farms, orchards and truck gardening plots, yet despite the richer soil the overall area was poor.

The train, now 14 cars long and pulled by three diesel locomotives, mounted a steep hill into the old cathedral town of Zacatecas, a handsome city surrounded by green fields, farms and wooded areas. We were 430 miles from Mexico City.

Next came fields of high corn, cattle ranches and extensive vineyards. At Aguascalientes I again detrained, breaking the trip to take a look at a provincial city with its lush, park-like central plaza—the typical *zócalo*—complete with fern-like trees, fashionable, strolling ladies and tooling band.

Silverware, jewelry and leather goods are all good buys here, and the Cava Domecq houses in its cellars some 100,000 bottles of Los Reyes red wine, a kind of Mexican burgundy, not to be ignored in a land more noted for its tequila and beer.

On another version of El Frontizero, we were under way again on time at 6:45 P.M., with an overnight run in the high mountains to the capital ahead of us. After dining in Copacabana Beach, I awakened early to catch the views of the mountainous copper-colored landscape and gaze out the window during the long, long ride through the suburbs of the capital. We came to a stop 90 minutes late in the modern passenger station at 8:25 A.M.

P.S. For the heavy rail buff, there is a 260-mile trip about 12 hours in a jammed old train from Mexico City to Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico through some marvelous tropical mountain scenery. Lots of stops. Lots of creaks and pains on arrival—but a trip to remember.

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Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Seoul

by Terry Truico

SEOUL.—It was sultry and sticky in the junior high school classroom, but the 23 young women surrounded by instruments and music stands were oblivious to everything but Mozart. With a nod from the conductor, Lim Wonik, strains of *Divertimento No. 1* filled the air, so crisp and professional that it was hard to believe the musicians' average age was just 17. For most, music has shaped their entire lives. Sohn Misa, a first-year student at Seoul University, started violin lessons in the second grade. Fifteen-year-old Kim Yu Jeong has played the violin since she was 5.

The Seoul Youth Chamber Orchestra was gearing up for its appearance Friday at a youth music festival in Aberdeen, Scotland. It is the first Korean orchestra to perform in Europe.

Visitors to the South Korean capital are often surprised by the mania for Western classical music that permeates nearly every level of society here. And though Seoul has its share of rock enthusiasts, in most instances the music wafting in the background was composed by Bach, Beethoven or Tchaikovsky.

Cab drivers listen to Seoul's classical music station or serenade riders with Handel cassettes. Music-box strains of Beethoven's "Für Elise" greet telephone callers placed on hold.

Dvorak's imposing *New World Symphony* heralds a blouse commercial on television. And Seoul's Dea Han Music Company is always jammed with customers leafing through volumes of sheet music as if they were magazines.

All this seems striking given South Korea's relatively brief history of occidental music. Once known as the Hermit Kingdom, Korea opened its doors to the outside world in 1876, nearly 20 years after Japan. Classical music arrived soon after, brought by hymn-singing Christian missionaries and military bands. Yet it was not until the close of World War II and the subsequent end of Japan's 35-year occupation of the Korean peninsula—that classical music reached a beachhead in Korea. Indeed, the real history of Western classical music in Korea spans just over 30 years.

Most observers agree that much of classical music's appeal derives from the simple fact that it is Western. "We want to be Westernized, and in a superficial way a knowledge of Western classical music is a status symbol," says Peggy Kim, a mother of two in Seoul. Music on records, tapes, radio and television, reaches the average South Korean more readily than theater or dance.

Christianity is also spreading rapidly here, and Lim, the youth orchestra's conductor, maintains that the close associations of classical music with Korea's early Christian missionaries enhances its popularity.

Music lessons, which are time-consuming and costly, carry social cachet. A father casually mentions that he has just purchased for his 12-year-old daughter a violin costing the equivalent of \$5,000.

But whatever the social superficialities, South Korean musicians have a genuine affinity for the Western classics. Korean-born musicians can be found in symphony orchestras the world over, and a number of soloists have gained an international following.

Forty-three South Korean colleges and universities provide music instruction, and hundreds of young musicians go abroad for advanced study each year. Lim estimates that some 2,000 South Koreans are studying in Europe, Japan and America, with more than 60 at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, where Lim studied in 1948.

While the classical music boom extends to Koreans of all ages and backgrounds, it is chiefly mothers and daughters who are caught up in the music-teaching phenomenon. Seoul Yewon, established some 30 years ago and modeled after New York's High School for the Performing Arts, enrolls more than 1,800 students of art, dance and music in its junior and senior high schools. But only about 300 students are boys. "In Korea, sons do not usually study music," observes Park Cheong Sook, an English teacher at the school.

Though some claim this attitude is changing, many cling to the belief that a developing country like South Korea should channel its young men into economy-building fields, leaving the arts in women.

In a nation where men and women do not always share equal social status, a career in music can provide women with some attractive benefits. Matchmakers claim that mastery of the piano or violin greatly improves a young woman's chances for marriage into a desirable family.

A woman who joins a symphony orchestra, chamber group or, better yet, tours the world as a soloist earns enormous national admiration. A career in music is one of the few accepted by Korean society for married women with children. And those who teach music also command high regard, as do instructors in most fields here.

The life of a young Korean music student is one of determination and discipline. The average music student practices between three and six hours a day, often rising at dawn to squeeze in a few practice hours before class.

What drives these young musicians? "Usually their mothers," says Peggy Kim. "I think many mothers wish they could have studied music themselves, but the country's living standard wasn't high enough when they were young."

Riefenstahl portrait of a Nuba tribesman.

52%	12 1/2%	WHEAT	1.00	9.5	92	48 1/2	47	47 1/2
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54%	12 1/2%	WHEAT	1.00	3.9	11	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
57	20%	WHEAT	1.50	4.1	15	41	36 1/2	36 1/2
45%	22%	WHEAT	1.50			5	35 1/2	35 1/2
43%	22	WHEAT	1.50					

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90	89.72	-.04
91	89.76	-.04
92	89.80	-.04
93	89.84	-.04
94	89.88	-.04
95	89.92	-.04
96	89.96	-.04
97	90.00	-.04
98	90.04	-.04
99	90.08	-.04
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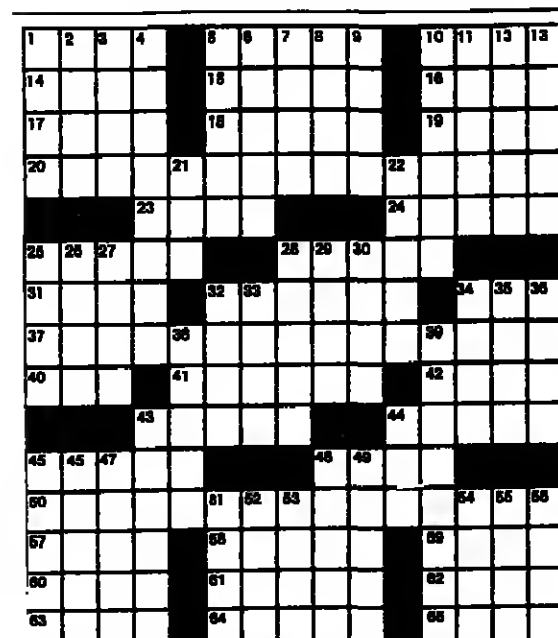
LONDON COMMODITIES, Aug. 11									
Figures in metric tons unless otherwise stated									
Cocoa in U.S. dollars per metric ton									
High Low Class Previous									
SUGAR	Oct	192.00	188.00	185.00	183.00	184.00	184.00	184.00	184.00
Nov	190.00	186.00	183.00	181.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00
Dec	188.00	184.00	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Jan	186.00	182.00	179.00	177.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
Feb	184.00	180.00	177.00	175.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Mar	182.00	178.00	175.00	173.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00
Apr	180.00	176.00	173.00	171.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00
May	178.00	174.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
June	176.00	172.00	169.00	167.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00
July	174.00	170.00	167.00	165.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00
Aug	172.00	168.00	165.00	163.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00
Sept	170.00	166.00	163.00	161.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00
Oct	168.00	164.00	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00
Nov	166.00	162.00	159.00	157.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00
Dec	164.00	160.00	157.00	155.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00
Jan	162.00	158.00	155.00	153.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00
Feb	160.00	156.00	153.00	151.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00
Mar	158.00	154.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Apr	156.00	152.00	149.00	147.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00
May	154.00	150.00	147.00	145.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00
June	152.00	148.00	145.00	143.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
July	150.00	146.00	143.00	141.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00
Aug	148.00	144.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
Sept	146.00	142.00	139.00	137.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
Oct	144.00	140.00	137.00	135.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
Nov	142.00	138.00	135.00	133.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Dec	140.00	136.00	133.00	131.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00
Jan	138.00	134.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
Feb	136.00	132.00	129.00	127.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00
Mar	134.00	130.00	127.00	125.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00
Apr	132.00	128.00	125.00	123.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
May	130.00	126.00	123.00	121.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
June	128.00	124.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published since the first day of 1907
Incisive In depth International

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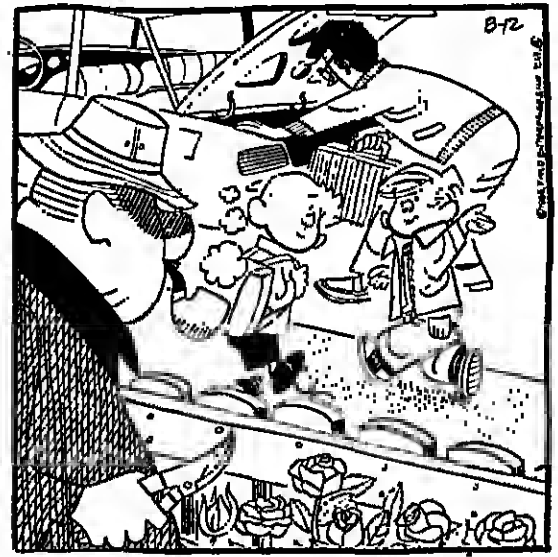
CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Huh— money?"
 - 2 Money
 - 3 Money
 - 4 Money
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 - 56 Money
 - 57 Money
 - 58 Money
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 - 63 Money
- DOWN**
- 1 O.T. book
 - 2 Painter of stunted pines
 - 3 Unique object
 - 4 Made a booby
 - 5 Song refrain
 - 6 Pointless
 - 7 Blush-white
 - 8 Russian range
 - 9 Six, in Sevilla
 - 10 Put on guard
 - 11 French revolution
 - 12 Equally
 - 13 Colder, at times
 - 14 Cape
 - 15 "Four Apples" painter
 - 16 Prefix with cycle or ton
 - 17 Early TV hero

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'LL BRING YOU SOMETHING FROM MY UNCLE CHARLIE'S FARM, MR. WILSON... AND SOME STUFF FOR YOUR ROSES, TOO!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIEPE

YERAW

CHELEK

SATECK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUSHY, TOKEN, MAKEUP, ACHING

Answer: What was for him when they repossessed the TV—A "SET BACK"

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

ASIA

HIGH LOW

AFRICA

HIGH LOW

LATIN AMERICA

HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA

HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST

HIGH LOW

OCEANIA

HIGH LOW

CLOUDY: cl—foggy; dr—fog; h—fog; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNING: SLIGHTLY: FRANKFURT: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 26-32 (C-81). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 25-32 (C-77-90).

MADRID: Fair. Temp. 25-32 (C-77-90). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90).

PARIS: Fair. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90).

SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90). SEATTLE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90).

SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90).

TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (C-75-90).

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

PEANUTS



LOST AGAIN, HUH, BIG BROTHER?

SIXTY-THREE TO NOTHING!

WHAT HAPPENED?

I PITCHED THIS AND THAT, BUT THEY HIT THESE AND THOSE!

BLONDIE

HOW CAN YOU EXPECT TO GET ANY WORK DONE IF YOU SLEEP ALL DAY?

BUT I WASN'T EXPECTING TO GET ANY WORK DONE!

BEETLE BAILEY

WHAT'S THIS DOWN UNDER ALL THE NEWSPAPERS?

OH, IT'S AN EMPTY DOUGHNUT BOX

FAT PEOPLE ALWAYS HIDE THE EVIDENCE

ANDY CAPP

GUESS WHO IN THE MARKET, PET—

I ASKED IF THAT IF IT MOVES, TALK TO IT

WIZARD OF ID

YOU'VE BEEN FOUND GUILTY, PEASANT—YOU HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF BEING FLOGGED OR KEELHAULLED

SOUNDS LIKE SIX OF ONE—HALF DOZEN OF THE OTHER

...GIVE HIM THREE OF EACH

REX MORGAN

MELISSA, WHY DON'T YOU GO HOME AND TELL YOUR DAD I AM TIRED?

WHILE I'LL STAY HERE WITH MRS. TANDEM

WHEN YOU THINK THAT LORETTA IS SOBER, PERHAPS YOU SHOULD DRIVE HER TO THE HOSPITAL. I THINK SHE SHOULD BE THERE WHEN RICHARD GETS IN TOWN!

HELL, WANT TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED TO THEIR DAUGHTER—AND SHE SHOULD BE THE ONE TO TELL HIM!

GARFIELD

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR CONDITION, GARFIELD

YOU CAN STILL LEAD A USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE LIFE

AS A PAPERWEIGHT, A POORSTOP, A...

PUT YOUR FACE CLOSER TO THESE CLAWS

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

London

Hong Kong

Brussels

Tokyo

Singapore

Stockholm

Sydney

Paris

Milan

Zurich

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

London

Hong Kong

Brussels

Tokyo

Singapore

Stockholm

Sydney

Paris

Milan

Zurich

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

London

Hong Kong

Brussels

Tokyo

Singapore

Stockholm

Sydney

Paris

BOOKS

KING SOLOMON

By Romain Gary. 255 pp. \$12.95. Harper & Row, 10 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ROMAIN Gary's novel, "Forest of Anger," published in 1944, not only depicted the brutal education in history received by a young boy during World War II but also created a devastating portrait of the modern world ushered in by that war—a world filled with suffering and pain and nearly bereft of hope.

That same theme of innocence betrayed and a sense of metaphysical despair would permeate all of Gary's subsequent works, and in retrospect they seem to have haunted his own life as well.

In 1980, 15 months after the apparent suicide of his former wife, the actress Jean Seberg, Gary died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

"King Solomon" was published initially in France under the pseudonym Emile Ajar—a name he affected as a hoax to fool the critics.

Clearly, "King Solomon" reflects an extraordinarily anguished state of mind. Less interesting as a novel than as a philosophical study in world weariness and despair, the book explores in obsessive detail—and with excessive repetition—the condition of man in this sad, post-Edenic world. The characters dwell on the atrocities committed by the Nazis, the Cambodians and the Red Brigades; they question the nature of a God who can allow such terrible events to take place; and they lament the passing of an earlier, more innocent age, when people still believed in acts of heroism and faith.

While the despair in Gary's earlier books was mediated by satire and playful displays of wit, "King Solomon" is relentless in its solemnity. Descriptions are laden with a metaphysical subtlety, "another doorbell that doesn't ring," observes one character portentously—and even the most casual of conversations tend to turn into Socratic dialogues about the plight of modern man. "I've just been talking to a young woman who was telling me she'd decided to burn herself to death as a protest," King Solomon says to the narrator.

"She didn't say what she wanted to protest against. Though it's obvious. Disgust. Helplessness. Defiance. Anguish. Indignation."

King Solomon, the title character of the book, runs SOS Volunteers, an organization that people can telephone, day or night, "when the world becomes too hard to bear," and

Jeannot, the book's young, wisecracking narrator, soon enlists in its army of salvation. Both Jeannot and King Solomon, of course, are familiar Gary characters—idealists, whose romantic visions have come crashing up against the ugliness and stupidity of the world around them—and their alliance provides the author with plenty of opportunities to examine, as he did in "White Dog," the impotence and selfishness of liberal humanitarianism.

Indeed as Gary sees it, good Samaritans are motivated not by a simple goodness of heart but by a complex set of emotions—including guilt, a desire to protest God's injustice, and a kind of cowardice that leads them to substitute an abstract love of humanity for warmth and caring in their own lives.

To Jeannot's case, vague feelings of pity lead him to carry on an affair with Cora, a lonely 65-year-old chanteuse. For Jeannot, there is nothing personal about the relationship—her aging body, in fact, repels him—but he naturally has difficulty explaining to Cora that his interest is purely theoretical, that it actually stems from the same humanitarian impulse that makes Sierra Club members want to save baby seals from being clubbed to death by "Madame Cora. I love you like I love all the other endangered species, but that would have been too remote for her. If she'd realized there was anything of the seagull or the baby seal mixed up in it she wouldn't have liked it."

After many, many pages, however, this messy affair suddenly untangles: Cora realizes that she really loves King Solomon, and the two go off to Nice, where they presumably have happily ever after. Jeannot, meanwhile, finds a real girlfriend and invents a promising new cognitive, slightly phony taste to it; the promise of salvation through love seems like something more wished for than believed. Given the sad trajectory of his own life, it seems that Gary had difficulty believing in it himself.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

A Welsh 'Shot' for Kentucky

United Press International

LONDON—A small Welsh whisky firm is toasting its invasion of Kentucky, homeland of the United States' hard stuff. Bottling started Wednesday on the first export order for 1,000 cases of "Swan y Mor" (Sound of the Sea) whisky. The breakthrough was achieved by Dafydd Gwynne who runs his blending business in Brecon, Powys, with a staff of four.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HALF a century ago black bridge players had virtually no opportunities to play in clubs and tournaments. They therefore formed their own organizations, and although the discrimination that provoked their action withered away in the 1950's, the American Bridge Association has continued to flourish. It recently celebrated its 50th anniversary in New York.

A fascinating book, "A Nostalgic Reminiscence in the American Bridge Association," has been written for the occasion by Jim Garcia. In it he recalls the major personalities of the organization and gives notable hands played by them. The disgraced deal was played some 30 years ago at the 50th Street Club in Chicago and would surely rank among the most interesting freak hands of all time.

West began the proceedings with a cunning pass, confident that somebody would have enough length and strength in the major suits to open the bidding. He would then emerge quietly from the bushes, bidding diamonds as often as necessary in the exposition of being doubled. In attempting to carry out this plan, he slightly overstepped the bounds of legality.

South, in fourth seat, was also in the mood for a tactical underbid, which can often work well with an extreme freak hand. She contented herself with a gentle one spade rather than a forcing action. West, according to plan, bid two diamonds but was surprised when he had to go to the seven-level on the next round. He was more surprised, and distinctly annoyed, when this did not by the contract. South bid seven spades with reasonable hopes of success.

Whether from exasperation or a desire to show off, West now bid eight diamonds. Wear advised by the director that this illegal contribution was cancelled, he protested: "But I can make eight diamonds." And so he could have done, if the requirement were to be no losers rather than 14 winners.

The director also ruled, correctly as the law then read, that South could require or forbid an opening lead.

"Lead a spade," demanded South.

"Ain't got none of them either," was the triumphant answer.

"Then lead a club," was the final request. And West led the club ace, the card he would have led if left to his own devices. This was right in theory but wrong in practice, for the implausible diamond lead would have beaten the grand slam.

It was now obvious that West held nothing but minor-suit cards and probably no losers. So South ruffed with the spade ten and led to the heart queen. She then led the spade seven and unlocked the spade six when East played low.

When this finesse predictably succeeded she ruffed the club, removing the king. Then the ace of trumps collected the king, dummy was entered by leading the trump deuce to the five, and the heart losers were discarded on the club winners to make the grand slam.

NORTH

WEST

EAST

SOUTH

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto

High Low Close Change

1000 AMCA Int

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SPORTS

Indians Sweep 3-Game Series With 4-3 Victory Over Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE—The Cleveland Indians completed a three-game series sweep at Memorial Stadium here Wednesday night, defeating the Baltimore Orioles, 4-3, behind the six-hit, nine-strikeout performance of Larry Sorensen.

Cleveland took a 1-0 lead in the first, with one out, Alan Bannister hit the first of his three singles, stole second, advanced to third on

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Pat Tabler's single and scored on

Andre Thornton's fielder's choice.

Cleveland grabbed a 4-0 lead in the fourth. Gorman Thomas

walked and scored on Ron Hassey's double to right. Hassey

was thrown out at home on George

Kubie's sacrifice bunt. Tony Harrah

followed with a single, stole second

and scored on Bannister's single.

The Orioles scored three runs in the fourth on Ken Singleton's

three-run homer. Dan Ford

followed, and one out later, Lowenstein

hit, Singleton then hit a 1-1

pitch for his 13th homer of the year.

Yankees 8, Blue Jays 3

In New York, Dave Righetti

scattered nine hits over seven

innings for his 13th victory, and the

Yankees scored six runs in the fifth

inning to make things easy for the

fourth-inning, to lead the Red

Sox to a 4-3 victory over Texas.

Bruce Hurst (9-5) scattered eight

hits over eight innings, struck out

three and walked none in notching

the triumph. Bob Stanley picked up

his 22d save.

Twins 4, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Gary

Ward, Dave Engle and Gary Gaetti

homered to lift Minnesota to a 4-1

victory over California. Bobby

Castillo scattered 10 hits in going

the distance for the victory while

Geoff Zahn took the loss.

Cardinals 7, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Ozzie Smith's fourth

hit of the game, a two-run single,

snapped a 5-5 tie in the 13th inning,

and David Green capped the four-

run rally with a two-run homer to

lead St. Louis to a 9-5 victory over

the Cubs. The triumph snapped the

Cardinals' eight-game losing

skid.

Reds 7, Braves 4

In Atlanta, Darrell Evans hit a

three-run homer with two out in the

13th inning to give San Francisco

a 7-4 victory over Atlanta. Greg

Minton pitched two innings in re-

lieve to earn his sixth victory against

right losses. Gary Lavelle hurled

the ninth to earn his 13th save.

Reds 9, Dodgers 2

In Cincinnati, Bruce Berenyi

hurled a five-hitter to win his first

game since July 23, and Danny

Bardolillo knocked in four runs to

pace the Reds to a 9-2 victory over

Los Angeles. Berenyi (6-11) struck

out seven and walked seven, and

was aided by three double plays.

Butt (8-5) was the loser.

Astros 4, Padres 3

In Houston, Dickie Thon hit a

home run with two out in the bot-

tom of the 14th inning to give the

Astros a 4-3 victory over San

Diego. The home run was the 16th

of the season for Thon. It came on a 1-

1 pitch off reliever Luis DelCorral (2-

4) and made a winner of Vern

Rubio (4-3).

and Spike Owen collected two

RBIs with a double and a sacrifice

fly in helping Seattle snap a three-

game losing streak with a 7-5 tri-

umph over the A's. Matt Young (9-

11), with help from Bill Canfield and

Ed VanDe Berg over the final 1½

innings, won his first game in nearly

a month.

Expos 5, Mets 3

In the National League, at Mon-

tréal, Al Oliver got his 2,500th hit,

and the pitcher Bill Glickson

doubled twice and scored three

runs to lead the Expos to a 5-3

victory over New York. Glickson

(11-10) walked two and struck out

one before being replaced by Dan

Schatzeder in the eighth. Jeff

Reardon relieved in the ninth after

Danny Heep hit a two-run double and

got the last out for his 17th save.

Phillies 4, Pirates 2

In Philadelphia, Steve Carlton

moved within four triumphs of the

300-victory plateau in leading the

Phillies to a 4-2 triumph over Pitts-

burgh. Carlton (11-11) struck out

10 over eight innings. Al Holland

came on to get the final out and

notch his 13th save. Joe DeLeon

(2-2) took the loss.

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Joe Pettini of the Giants was tagged out at home by Bruce Benedict, the Braves' catcher, in the 9th inning. But the Giants won, 7-4, when Darrell Evans followed with a 3-run homer.

'If I Were Baseball Commissioner...'

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Since Bowie Kuhn announced that he would no longer be a candidate for another term as baseball commissioner, a number of other candidates have begun to emerge. They didn't want to seem to covet Kuhn's job while he was still trying to convince the Major League Baseball owners that he had not totally run baseball into the ground.

However, since Kuhn's statesmanlike gesture, the new candidates are less reticent about applying. They hear it will be impossible to please disgruntled owners like Groucho, Chico, Harpo, Gussie, and Nelson, but each candidate feels he or she has special qualities for the job.

Through a source within baseball, this department has been able to see the application forms of the candidates. The most interesting portion is entitled: "What I Would Do If I Were Commissioner."

James Fossie: "I think more women have become interested in baseball in recent years since a lot of the players improved their physical conditioning through exercise and diet. But a lot of players are still out of shape when they have to run out a triple or chase a bad throw. As commissioner, I would make all the players do half an hour of exercise in midweek just before the game started."

Richard M. Nixon: "It is perfectly clear to me that baseball is becoming a helpless giant, at the mercy of its enemies and competitors. I'm convinced the National Football League has some secret information that helped it make such big gains a few years ago. As commissioner, I would like to think that my staff would do everything within legal bounds to find out what Pete Rozelle knows."

Muhammad Ali: "People say I've taken too many punches. But my brain still comes up with some pretty good hunches. What baseball needs is a man of my faith. Signing autographs after every game; With my gift of gab I made boxing fun, and I could keep baseball Number One."

Fred Goetz: "I harbor no grudges because the Washington Senators failed to sign me. I would like to make American baseball truly the sport of the people. Instead of the elitist capitalist tool it is today, as commissioner, I would do something about the inequity of one man making \$800,000 and another \$400,000. I would balance them out at \$80 a month. I would also shorten the baseball season so every player could help harvest the sugar cane."

The Rev. Jerry Falwell: "As a former sandlot second baseman who gave up a minor league career for Christ, I'd be a perfect commissioner. I'd make sure the stadiums did not open Sunday until noon, give everybody the time to be where they were on Sunday morning; watching any show on television. I'd turn the seventh-inning stretch into a moment of silent prayer. And since there is a team called the Padres, I'd demand equal time for fundamentalism and have a team called the Presbyters."

Billy Martin: "The first thing I'd do is throw out the umpires. Then I'd re-write the rule books to make sure everybody understands them. Then maybe I'd have a friendly chat with George, just to make sure we understand each other in our new relationship. No more second-guessing my new umpires from his house in Tampa. Then I'd call in everybody who wanted to see me. Anybody disagrees with me—I'll pop 'em."

John F. Kennedy: "All this violence in baseball can only be a signal that we condone violence by the superpowers. When I become commissioner, everybody will hold hands and sing 'Where Have All The Flowers Gone?' before each game. Any pitcher throwing a no-hitter must do volunteer work between starts. And any runner making a take-down slide at second base must meditate in the lotus position in the on-deck circle, as a visible symbol of peace and love."

Al Davis: "Things are pretty quiet these days with only a few legal actions and a couple of heavy feuds to maintain. I need a new challenge. As baseball commissioner, I would concentrate on the recruitment of good players, just as I did when I was commissioner of the American Football League."

"The trick is to get them alone so they can see the truth plainly. If you want to compete for great athletes, you can't just look at a draft and expect them to come to sign. You've got to lock 'em up with the amenities of life until you can get their signature when they're in a weakened condition. Just let me rent a Las Vegas hotel for a month and I could talk three-quarters of the college football players in America right out of their Frisbee Techniques class."

Reggie Jackson: "How come a player has never been commissioner? I was giving this a lot of thought the other day and it struck me that baseball should put its most dramatic player right out in front. He should be a famous singer with an I.Q. of over 150, be able to speak Spanish, relate to black players, with a college background and experience in business. He should have a catchy name, be instantly recognized, and not be afraid to speak his mind in public. There's only one man who fits that description, of course."

Don King: "The trouble with baseball is that it's too predictable, with schedules printed up months in advance. We need challenge games, match games, championship games. That way, you'd work up some drama. I'd be glad to book the Yankees and the Braves into Vegas for a weekend, for just a little cut out on the side for myself."

That's the first wave of applications. The best news is that no journalists seem to have applied. They're too valuable to baseball right where they are.

Athletes in Helsinki Take Day Off; Fans Focus on Decathlon

United Press International

HELSINKI—The clash between Jurgen Hingsen of West Germany and Daley Thompson of Britain for the unofficial title of world's greatest athlete was still in doubt Thursday less than 24 hours before the start of the decathlon competition at the World Track and Field Championships.

Thompson, the Olympic, European and Commonwealth Games champion, is delaying his decision to compete until the last possible moment. A nagging groin injury has disrupted his training schedule, and he says he will only take part if he is fully fit.

"I'm thinking only about being 100 percent. For me, there's no point in competing to finish second," Thompson said before leaving for Helsinki in advance of the other British team members.

There has been no further news about his fitness since then. The Londoner, smiling and affable in public, is short-tempered and brusque when questioned in private.

"I'll make up my mind when I wake up Friday," was all Thompson would say. The only other clue as to whether he would line up for the 100 meters—the first of the 10 disciplines—was when Thompson asked some of his British colleagues what time the team bus was due to leave for the Olympic Stadium.

Thompson's east-aod-mouse game left Hingsen unperturbed, and the West German geared himself to having to beat the Briton to win the gold-medal battle over the two days. The 25-year-olds are head and shoulders above the rest of the field, having swapped the world record twice in 13 months.

Hingsen is the current holder, having scored 8,777 points during the West German world championship qualifying competition in Bernhausen on June 5. This bettered Thompson's previous mark of 8,444 points, but the U.S. Olympic sports student was not being lured into any false sense of security by his record-breaking performance.

"I was only trying to qualify," he said. "It won't be serious until the World Championships. That's the real test."

Hingsen is conscious of how he finished well behind Thompson to take the silver medal at the European Championships in Greece last year, when the Briton rubbed more salt into the wound by also snatching his world record with 8,743.

The 100 meters, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400 meters are the scheduled decathlon events Friday, with Saturday's program rounded out by the 110-meter hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin and 1,500 meters.

Following Thursday's rest day, there are four finals being contested on Friday—the 3,000-meter steeplechase, men's javelin throw, the

Decker, Waits Urge Longer Races in '84

The Associated Press

HELSINKI—Mary Decker and Grete Waitz, the outstanding women stars of the World Track and Field Championships, called Thursday for 10,000 and 5,000-meter races for women to Olympic Games.

The two athletes were among the women who spoke at a news conference here as a suit was being filed in Los Angeles by the American Civil Liberties Union calling for the two extra races to be added to the 1984 Olympic program.

Decker said of the 3,000-meter event that she won Wednesday: "It's really a middle distance event, not long distance."

Waits added: "If women wish to run a longer distance they have to go for the Marathon, and there's a very big gap between the 3,000 and the Marathon."

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OBSERVER

The Rudity of Nudity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The deplorable fashion of converting every social issue into a legal dispute about constitutional rights has now infected the United States' nudists. In New York, and doubtless many other states with oceanic amenities, people who like to be utterly bare at the seashore have been seeking confrontations with the police, apparently in hopes of getting their case up to the Supreme Court.

This is the kind of question that used to be settled by Emily Post and Amy Vanderbilt. Now we need several million dollars worth of lawyers to dispose of it.

In the absence of the late arbiters Post and Vanderbilt, I herewith offer to save a lot of money and pain by pointing out that this is a fairly common example of the sort of case in which it is necessary to go beyond the constitutional issue.

The deeper issue is, of course, as it usually is with these social conflicts. Everyone, I believe, will concede that there is a constitutional right to sit at a hostess's dining table, strip off your shirt if it's a hot night and sit there in your under-shirt helching vociferously throughout dinner. But is this a right you really want to exercise?

Theoreticians of nudism will object to the analogy. Belching is ugly, they will probably say, but human flesh is beautiful, and it is both physically and psychologically healthy to give it free run of the open air. We are not speaking now of nudists who prefer to use "nude beaches," but of those who insist on the right to use the entire seashore as their health resort.

I reject the argument that the human body is more beautiful than belching. In certain cultures, a good belch is as highly admired as a well-rounded set of lower abdominal muscles.

I think of an uncle of mine who felt quite natural about belching at the dinner table because he was convinced that it was very hygienic for the digestive organs.

On the other hand, he would have been appalled if his grandmother, asserting the right to profit from nudist's hygienic benefit to the human body, had come to the table naked. In short, the case for neither belching nor nudism can be

sensibly dealt with by changing the subject to aesthetics and hygiene.

We must delve deeper, deeper than aesthetics and hygiene and constitutional rights. We must dig all the way down to the issue of courtesy. And what is courtesy but the art of not making your fellow human beings feel uncomfortable when there is no necessity to do so?

Let me speak personally, as one who does feel uncomfortable when subjected to nudity in public places. There are occasions when, despite this discomfort, I do not consider nudity discourteous.

Suppose, for example, a drowning man screams for help in the ocean and his cries are heard by a magnificent swimmer who has been discreetly sunbathing in her bikini back in the privacy of the dunes. There is nothing thoughtless or rude about her racing nude across the beach to make the rescuer.

Why then do I feel it is insensitive on the part of relaxing beach folks to lie or stroll about in the buff? Because they are showing a total lack of consideration for my unhealthy repressions.

"If you weren't rife with disgusting unhealthy repressions," they will say, "you would be able to enjoy life like we do."

What could be more discourteous than flaunting your splendid health in front of an unhealthy man? How many of us, after all, tramp through hospital wards packed with patients whose hearts, livers and kidneys are failing just to let the wretched devils see what healthy specimens we are?

Not many of us, I bet, would pause before a stranger whose last kidney was going and say, "If you didn't have two disgustingly sick kidneys you would be able to enjoy life like I do."

We have a constitutional right to gloat over the unhealthy anywhere, and it is not confined to the beach. Why don't more people exercise it? Because of a law that goes beyond the Constitution: good taste.

I know my repressions are unhealthy. Common courtesy should restrain others from flaunting their good fortune on the beach in front of the unhealthy repressed.

New York Times Service

By Tom Shales

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—In the

center table at Mel Krupin's restaurant, right at the bottom of the stairs so that he can see and shout at everyone he knows who walks in, lunched over a bowl of chicken consommé and wearing a necktie on which are embroidered the names of his grandchildren, Howard Cosell is in his element. But then, Howard Cosell carries his element around with him. He is an element. He is an American classic.

"Sonny Jurgensen!" he shouts suddenly, looking up from the chicken soup and spotting the former Redskins quarterback snubbing down the stairs. "Sonny Jurgensen was the worst quarterback I ever saw! The absolute most overrated nothing from the very beginning! I got it in the stands and watch you introduced as a Hall-of-Fame? That's the worst thing I ever saw in my life!"

"Hello, Howard," says Sonny. Since it's Howard Cosell, nobody looks in the least surprised or distressed. Nobody thinks a man in on the loose. Cosell is just doing his thing.

Cosell is a study in perpetual commotion. Beneath that commotion, which serves to protect it, is a gentle sweet soul. Earlier this summer, in Israel, ground was broken for the Howard Cosell Center for Physical Education at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; Cosell will fly there for the dedication next spring. And in a Sports Illustrated cover story, Frank Deford writes of Cosell, "He is sports in our time" and "in the most imitative of businesses, he hasn't met his match, let alone been surpassed."

After Jurgensen has been seated at a table, Cosell stops the clowning and says of him, almost in a whisper, "That's a real fella"—a high praise from Cosell, who tends to give as he gets. He should get more. People complain, they carp, they grump, they grumble, they throw things at the TV screen in bars during the Monday Night Football season, and Johnny Carson makes his few little jokes, but Cosell, at 63, remains the picture of unflappable indomitability.

A one-time lawyer, a Phi Beta Kappa, a verbal hoover of ineffable perspicacity and acidity, Howard Cosell is the dapper, old-fashioned, the occasional

Howard Cosell

Is the Sportscaster in Perpetual Commotion
A Gentle Sweet Soul Underneath?

men, the soft men, peep and putter about.

For all his bombast and the bravado, there's still something very seriously grand about the guy. When the wind blew his hairpiece off at the Kentucky Derby, Cosell kept talking the way the noble six hundred kept charging into the Valley of Death. His not to reason why, although he does reason why on frequent occasion.

"You know what the major problem with television is in this country?" Cosell asks rhetorically. "It's not television's problem. The problem is the lowness of the mass intelligence quotient. What do you do? How do you bring quality to a medium? It's a major problem!"

During baseball season, Cosell is usually relatively quiet. He dislikes baseball, but he has his weekly Saturday-afternoon ABC magazine show, "Sportsbeat," to occupy him now, and he loves doing it. "He wants it to be his legacy," says a co-worker. "Sportsbeat" has proven itself a first-rate sports broadcast, one that Cosell claims occupies his sports sections regularly.

It brings almost frightening energy to tasks like this, but one must venture to ask: Is the champion thinking about stepping down, about possible retirement? "My wife and I talk about it every day," Cosell says. "We're both convinced that if I just retired, I'd dry up." Where would he go if he did retire? "Isn't it funny, that's been the subject of conversation in my home for the last five years."

Although his wife's name is Mary Edith Cosell, she has long called her "Emmie" (for the initials M.E.). Next year they will celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary.

Cosell considers himself trapped in sports, a field he feels is basically unworthy of him. When his guest at lunch says, "I'm not the greatest sports fan in the world," Cosell says, "The problem is, neither am I." On the air, he is starting to look old, and the grayed temples, the fried-egg eyes, the occasional

slight waver in the musical punching-bag voice—how does the man do it? How does he keep going? When he does retire, he will retire undefeated. There is no No. 1 contender.

How much more Cosell will do depends on other things besides his moods and the muse, though he will definitely play a pivotal role in ABC's coverage of the 1984 Olympics. Close viewers of his may have noticed, in appearances over the last several months, a trembling in his hands that makes him look ill, perhaps sick. But asked about his health, Cosell says "It's spectacular." The occasional trembling, he says, something that occurs when he is "fatigued" and is not a symptom of a disease.

The people who work for Cosell at "Sportsbeat" do not worry about his health; they worry about their own. The man is a hurricane who blows lesser souls away. "He's up every morning at 5 o'clock running around like a madman," says Pete Bonventre, field reporter for the show and formerly managing editor at the now defunct "Inside Sports" magazine.

"Howard is a one-man newsroom. Anything that happens in sports, he finds out about it before anyone else," Bonventre says. "That's always invigorating. It's better than having your own UPI wire in your office. He jumps on every story the minute it comes, whether we're going to cover it on the show or not."

The lunch with Cosell took place on a day that Cosell had come to Washington to testify before a House subcommittee on the federal regulation of boxing. Earlier, Cosell had announced, on the air, that he would no longer do ringside work at boxing matches. In a 20-minute speech that he ad-libbed, he told the subcommittee that "this quagmire, this mess, that is professional boxing today" is "a desperately sick sport" that has shown resistance to reform for "decades upon decades," and he quoted Dr. Youquang and John Stuart Mill, to make his case.



Sportscaster Cosell: "You can only do so much."

Cosell recently went before the cameras not for a sportscast but as guest star in the Woody Allen film "Broadway Danny Rose," the one to be released after the current "Zelig." Cosell says he and Allen go back to Midwood High School in Brooklyn—not as classmates, but it's their mutual alma mater.

"Woody and I have great rapport," Cosell says. "He is a rabid sports fan, a rabid boxing fan as well. When I went over to the Waldorf for the filming, he said to me, 'As much as I love Allen, Howard, you're right about boxing. Woody's great—except for going to that terrible Elaine's every night.'"

Cosell played himself in Allen's "Bananas" (typecasting, but a consummate performance), but in Allen's "Slipstream," set in the next century, people look at a film of Howard Cosell talking on TV and try to figure out what function this had for their ancestors. They decide it must have been some form of torture.

That was not Woody Allen taking a whack at him, Cosell says,

just Woody Allen "having fun." Cosell sometimes pretends to have no sense of humor about himself, but in fact, he has a rich one. Also, a sense that the world is mad. And getting madder all the time. "George Steinbrenner sent my wife two decorator pillows," Cosell says. "One said, 'Oh Lord, give me a bastard with talent.' And the other said, 'Living well is the best revenge.' I kind of like those. My wife loves them."

Taking his leave, Howard Cosell looks fit and satisfied and irreverently legendary, which he is.

"I'm in the December of my years," he had said reflectively. But if he retires, he'll be leaving the field to all the lesser men, the little men, the peepers and the putters. Doesn't that worry him a little? "No. You can only do so much," he says grandly. Cosell is not part of an era; he is an era. When that era ends, bad news. The successors all look smaller than life. Cosell is bigger. For a shark, to eat is to live. For Cosell, to talk is to live. And to work is to live. We must keep this man talking.

PEOPLE

Briton in Tiny Sailboat Claims Atlantic Record

The British sailor Tom McClean stepped ashore at Oporto, Portugal, to claim his third trans-Atlantic record after a storm-crossed voyage in a sailboat the size of a bathtub. The 41-year-old former British army commando docked weary but cheerful after 62 days, 10 hours at sea in his 7-foot-9-inch (2.36-meter) yacht Giltspur, the smallest craft ever to sail the Atlantic single-handed, set out from St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 6.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has the go-ahead to launch her annual vacation later this week despite the problems she has been having with her right eye. The prime minister underwent surgery last week to repair a torn retina. The surgeon, Dr. Richard Packard, gave her a clean bill of health. Thatcher and her husband, Denis, will set out Friday for a two-week stay in Switzerland.

Peter Jennings, for the last five years the foreign-desk anchor of ABC's "World News Tonight" newscast, will become the program's sole anchor. The network announced, Jennings, 45, joined ABC News as a correspondent in 1964.

Pope John Paul II has been invited to celebrate Mass at the downtown Kennedy Memorial in Dallas during a Nov. 22 observance of the 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Frank Hernandez, who heads the committee organizing the services, said he did not expect the pope to attend but said he invited the pontiff anyway in a letter last week. Kennedy's brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, was also invited to officiate. Hernandez said Kennedy's appearance in San Antonio would not appear in public Nov. 22. Kennedy has not been in Dallas since the assassination. A family spokesman said the senator would spend the day at home with his family.

Kathleen (Koo) Stark, the actress friend of Prince Andrew, left London for Sydney, Australia, quashing speculation the couple would rendezvous at Balmoral Castle in Scotland this week.

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